

Calcoin News

QUARTERLY MAGAZINE

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California State Numismatic Association

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SUMMER, 1964



At 12:45, Friday afternoon, Apr. 17, I was air-borne, or rather helicopter-borne from Berkeley to San Francisco. At 2 pm I was air-borne for Los Angeles, and at 5 pm for Chicago.

When I left the Claremont Hotel registrations were up over anything Cal-State has experienced in my recollection. Dealers seemed to be busy, and an excellent display of exhibits was on hand. It was disappointing to me to be away from the convention Friday afternoon, Saturday and Sunday, but I had an experience in Chicago that was rewarding to take its place.

Last November I received a communication from one of my WW-II buddies, who was canvassing former members of the 46th QM Regiment on the feasibility of a reunion. I promised I would be there any week end that was chosen, never expecting it would be the same weekend that Cal-State held its convention. I wrestled with my conscience and my desires, and finally settled on opening the convention and then attending the reunion. I turned the gavel over to our vice president at noon Friday and returned to Los Angeles where I met Mrs. Osborne, and then left for Chicago.

In Chicago we had the "House on the Roof" at the Sherman House reserved for us. There were 14 officers and 9 wives in attendance. We spent many hours renewing old acquaintances and attempting to set up future get-togethers. Of particular interest was the directions our lives had led us. One was a doctor of medicine from Michigan; another an MD from Minnesota; one a dentist from Nebraska; one a retired Lt. Colonel from the Army and living in Maryland. One published a newspaper in Nebraska; one in the furniture manufacturing business in Michigan; one a lawyer from New Jersey; one a department store owner from South Dakota. Another was the sales manager of a large manufacturer in Chicago; and last but not least, one ex-officer from our 3rd battalion is on the staff of President Johnson and is very close to him and his family. His name? Walter Jenkins. It was most interesting talking to him about the President and government affairs. Of particular

interest was his opinion as to the opposition, or Republican candidate, who would battle Mr. Johnson for the President's office.

Leaving Chicago Sunday night, a 1¼ hour flight took us to Minneapolis, where we visited one of the firms with which our company does business. A tour of the Minneapolis countryside included Lakes Minnetonka, Nokomis, Hiawatha and Minnehaha Creek. There are two nice coin shops in Minneapolis, but time would not permit me to visit them.

I want to thank those who sat in for me and allowed me to take this trip, especially Charlie Kappen and Don Thrall.

See you at Disneyland.

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EDITOR LESLEY G. LODGE
6616 Telegraph Ave., Oakland, Calif. 94609
Assistant Editor Dennis Olswang
c/o Hotel Don, Richmond, Calif. 94801
Assistant Editor Charles G. Colver
611 N. Banna Ave., Covina, Calif. 91722

OFFICERS

President Winn Osborne
440 Via Val Verde, Montebello, Calif.
President Emeritus Dr. Calvert L. Emmons
203-206 Emmons Bldg., Ontario, Calif.
Vice President Charles V. Kappen
2201 Peachtree Lane, San Jose, Calif. 95128
Secretary Dan Harley
637 W. Arrow Hwy., Claremont, Calif. 91712
Treasurer William Hogue
P.O. Box 373, Sierra Madre, Calif.
Editor Lesley G. Lodge
6616 Telegraph Ave., Oakland 9, Calif.
Historian Wm. O. Wisslead
2053 Cypress Ave., Santa Ana, Calif.
Librarian Dorothy Beaulieu
785 Harding Ave., San Jose, Calif. 95126
Curator Bryan O. Burke Jr.
2364 N. "G" St., San Bernardino, Calif.

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Jetons of the Great Dutch Revolt

By RUSSELL RULAU, Sidney, Ohio

Introduction

A jeton, or reckoning counter, was a device used from ancient times to compute arithmetic at a time when most people were not educated enough to compute without the help of the counting board.

Jetons in ancient and medieval times were struck in coin-like form and contained devices somewhat resembling current coins. During the Great Dutch Revolt against Spanish rule (1566-1609) jetons were used also as political propaganda and helped to record the stirring events of the bloody 43-year war.

By noting the agonies of the struggle on the jetons of this interesting period of history, the numismatist may chronicle the course of the rebellion from its inception to its close. The Dutch jetons of this period, handled as they were by all classes of people, were a great element of psychological warfare for the Dutch insurgents.

The Revolt

From the time of his accession to the throne of Spain in 1556, Philip II was determined to impose Spanish culture, Spanish religion and Spanish overlordship on the Netherlands, whereas his father, Charles V, had always treated the Netherlands benevolently.

The excesses of the Inquisition, the church courts which were designed to stamp out heresy, precipitated the so-called Revolt of the Beggars in 1566.

The Dutch leaders were William the Silent, Prince of Orange and Count of Nassau; General Count Egmont; De Brederode; and Admiral Count Philip van Horn. The Spanish general Fernando Alvarez, Duke of Alva, led the Spanish forces.

William fled to Germany in 1567 rather than submit to Alva, but Egmont and Horn led a Dutch faction which tried to appease the ferocious duke. Both Egmont and Horn were ordered beheaded in 1568 by Alva, the treacherous event taking place in June.

Dutch armies under William and his brother, Louis of Nassau, invaded Brabant in 1568 but were repulsed. William sought sanctuary in France.

Under Spanish control the country seethed, until the Revolution of Despair began in 1572 against Alva. William again invaded Holland and the "sea-beggars"—pirates of Dutch inclination — took Briel by storm. After Briel, the provinces of Holland and Zeeland declared William stadholder (1572).

Alva now began his counterattack, capturing Haarlem in the summer of 1573 after a fierce 7-month siege, killing Louis of Nassau in battle and laying siege to Leyden in 1574. Leyden's siege lasted 13 months and is considered one of the great sieges of the world.

In 1575 William relieved Leyden by flooding the surrounding country after opening the dikes and sailing his "sea-beggars" right up to the city walls. Alva fled and was recalled by Philip II in 1576.

The Spanish soldiery, unpaid for years, mutinied in 1576 as soon as Alva and his iron discipline were gone, and they turned in fury on the placid southern cities, especially Antwerp. This was known as the "Spanish Fury." The Spanish Fury hastened the Pacification of Ghent, signed by seventeen provinces.

The Ghent accord did not last long because of jealousy between Protestant north and Catholic south. Don John, hero of Lepanto, replaced Alva and tried conciliation. He paid off the Spanish soldiers and sent them home. However, he died of fever in 1580.

Before Don John's death, the Union of Utrecht was signed by Utrecht, Friesland, Zeeland, Gelderland and Holland in 1579, and William was named stadholder over all. By 1581 the Assembly of Holland took the next logical step, declared Philip deposed as king, and chose Philip of Anjou in his stead.

The Antwerpers soon chased out the ineffective new French king, and William was undisputed master.

Alexander of Parma next came to the Netherlands to rule for Philip. In 1584 a Frenchman in Parma's pay, Balthasar Gerard, assassinated William the Silent at Delft for the 25,000 gold crowns offered by Philip. Thus passed the greatest of the Dutch leaders.

With both William and Louis dead, Maurice of Nassau now became stadholder (1584). While William had been a great statesman, Maurice was the better soldier. He called upon Queen Elizabeth of England for help and she sent a force under the Earl of Leicester and Sir Philip Sidney, the noted poet.

The English and Dutch under Leicester and Maurice won the Battle of Zutphen in 1586, with Sidney losing his life there. It is interesting to note that John Smith, of Jamestown and Pocahontas fame on our own shores, won his captaincy in this engagement.

Leicester vacillated after Zutphen and at length Maurice, deserted by Leicester and the English, turned in fury on the Spaniards and their Belgian allies. He captured Breda in 1590; Zutphen, Deventer and Nijmegen in 1591; Geertruidenberg in 1593; and Groningen in 1594.

Gaining men and backing as he pushed the Spaniards hard, he won the difficult Battle of Turnhout in Brabant in 1597, and had a splendid victory over the Spanish at Nieuwport in 1600. After Nieuwport he defended Ostend for three years against Spanish assault.

In 1609, Spain, exhausted by the war and with Maurice stronger than ever, signed a truce with the Dutch. Thus ended the great revolt of the Dutch against Spain, but did not settle the question of independence for the Dutch.

Not content with a mere truce, Maurice renewed the war in 1621, dying in 1625. Frederick Henry, his younger brother, became stadholder and carried on the war of vengeance, which became largely a naval war (except for the great siege of Breda in 1625).

Off Malacca a Dutch fleet destroyed a Spanish fleet four times its size. In 1628 Admiral Heijn captured the Spanish silver fleet and its great treasure.

In the battle of the Downs, off England, Admiral Tromp defeated 50 Spanish ships in 1639. Finally, in 1648, by the general Peace of Westphalia, Spain recognized the complete independence of Holland. Eighty-two years had passed between the first Dutch outbreak in 1566 to independence in 1648.

Jetons Trace The Course Of War

In the Netherlands, historical counters were given as "etrennes" every year and the kings presented them to the officers of their household, just as in the French custom from whence the Dutch probably borrowed the idea.

In 1569, with the country safely contained by Alva, with Egmont and Horn executed and William driven to France, it was "business as usual" and the Bureau of Finance issued a computing jeton for the reckoning of accounts.

Philip's bust to right is on the obverse, with the legend PHILIPPVS D.G. HISPANIARVM REX 1569 (Philip by the Grace of God King of the Spains). On reverse are the crowned arms and G(ectoner) DV BVREAV DES FINANCES (jeton of the Ministry of Finance).



The next jeton, as most of the rest following, was issued by the Dutch insurgents. In 1573 the Battle of Briel had been won and Alva had taken Haarlem and Dutch resistance had stiffened. This is reflected on: A girl wearing Flemish hat and bearing a sword, seated in a wicket (symbol of the revolt), *LIBERTAS PATRIAE* (Liberty for the Fatherland); on reverse a goatherd keeps a wolf away from his goat, *DIFFVGITE CAPRIMVLGI*.

The Spanish side countered with a propaganda jeton of its own in 1577. Showing Philip II and Don John facing on obverse, the legend reads *GRATIA DEI SVMVS QVOD SVMVS* (By the grace of God we are what we are). Reverse: Crowned arms, *CONCORDIA RES PARVAE CRESCVNT* (By concord small things increase). It is signed PA.

A Dutch issue of 1579 shows Dutch and Spaniards engaged in battle, *PRAESTAT PVGNARE PRO PATRIA*. Reverse: Two headless corpses, *QVAM SIMVLATA PACE DECIPI* 1579 (It is better to fight for the fatherland than be deceived by a simulated peace.) This legend capitalized on the two headless corpses, intended to show Egmont and Horn who had placed their trust in the Spaniards.

By 1580 Don John was dead and the Union of Utrecht was signed. The next jeton shows a seated lion before a column, *ROSIS LEONEM LORIS MVS LIBERAT*. Reverse: Bishop, burgher and lion, *LIBER REVINCIRI LEO PERNEGAT*.

In 1586 Maurice won at Zutphen. A jeton shows supplicants before a king on his throne, *E.R. EST ALTRIX ESVRIENTIVM EVM*. Reverse: *JEHOVAH* in Jewish symbols in radiant clouds over sword, *SERMO DEI QVO ENSG ANCIPI ACVTIOR*.

Burgher stands between Pestilence and Death, *MVLTA SVNT MALA IMPIORVM* 1587. Reverse: flowers and cornucopia, *QVL DNO FIDIT BONITATE EIVS CIRCVM, DABITVR*.

Seated female in horseless chariot reading a book, *TANDEM BONA CAUSA TRIVMPHANT* 1589. Reverse: Bird feeding young atop tree, *SI NON VIRIOVS AT CAUSA POTIORES, BELLV MECESS*.

Farmer sowing his field, *DEVSDAT INCREMENTVM* 1589. Reverse: Farmer scything grain, *SPE INCERTA CERTVM MIHI LABOR-EM SVSTVLI*.

In 1590 Maurice took Breda. This is commemorated on: Group of Spaniards (?) entering skiff, *PARATI VINCERE AVT MORI 4 MONAR MARTII* (prepared to conquer or die four ? of war). Reverse: inscribed *BREDA/A SERVITVTE/ HISPANA VIN/ DICATA DVCTV/ PRINCIPIS MAV/ RITII A NASS/ A° C1717XC* (1590). (Breda delivered from Spanish slavery under the leadership of Prince Maurice of Nassau).

The capture of Zutphen and Deventer in 1591 caused this jeton: View of siege scene. Reverse inscribed: *OB/ SECVRITATEM/ DITIONI VLTRAIE/ ZVTPHANIA DAVEN/ TRIAQVE CAPTIS/ RECVPERAT-AM/ HISPANIS EX BAT/ QVOQVE FVGATIS/ C1717XCI* (1591).

Girl in wicket, *PAX PATET INSIDIIS* 1591. (Peace—bad things). Reverse: Girl and soldier in wicket, *TVTA SALVS BELLO* (safe safety in war).

The capture of Vetmars and Cavard in 1592 occasioned this jeton: crowned rampant lion holding sword and bunch of arrows, *ORD PROVIN GER INF DECR PVB CVDI IVS-SERVNT*. Reverse: inscribed *STEN-*

EVICO/ VETMARS COVORD FOR
RECVPERATIS/ HOSTE PVLSO
CVM/ GLORIA DOMVS/ NASSO-
VIAE/ C1717XCII (1592).

Things were far from normal for the Spaniards in 1593, but a computing jeton was issued, dated that year, from Antwerp. Philip II bust right, PHLE P LA GRACE DE DIEV ROY DE SPAZC (Philip by the Grace of God King of Spain), inverted Liberty cap on pole beneath. Reverse: crowned arms, GECT DV BVR DES FINANCES (Jeton of the Bureau of Finance).

A silver-plated jeton issued by the Dutch in 1594 has on obverse: man cutting words in stone table, SCRIBIT IN MARMORE LAESVS 1594, GELDER. Reverse: Man standing, arms outspread, VIRESCIT VVLN ERE VIR TVS.

Men besieging a tower, INGEMIN- ANDO SVBRVET. Reverse: inscribed CASTRACON/ SPEXIT IN SE/ ADVERSARIA/ SELVOLDA CVM/ BISLECHIO AD/ NOV C1717/ XVC (1595).

Battle scene, FRVSTRA OPPVG- NAT VSQVEDVM PROTEGIT DEVS. Reverse: girl and soldiers in wicket, VIGILATE ET ORATE DEO CONFIDENTES C1717 XCVI (1596).

Standing figures clasping hands, FIDE ET CONSTANTIA. Reverse: hand from clouds about to crush pig with rock, CAESA FIRMABANT FOEDERA PORCA 1596.

The Battle of Turnhout in 1597 was commemorated on another Dutch jeton: crowned rampant lion bearing sword and bunch of arrows, SOLI DEO HONOR ET GLORIA. Reverse: ORDIN/ AVSPIC PRIN/ MAVRI DVCTV/ HOSTE AD TVRN/ HOVTVM CAESO/ DECEM OPIDIS ET/ TRIBVS ARCIBVS/ EXPVG ET TOTA/ CISRHE DITIO/ NE PACTA/ 1597.

Conclusion

In this summary, only jetons in my own collection are described. However, these are only a representative sampling of a vast body of these interesting and scarce pieces which add much knowledge to the history of the Netherlands.

In the bibliography which follows, some selected works on the subject are listed for the benefit of advanced reading on this series. It is regrettable that most of the works are long

out of print, and only a very few numismatic scholars find the series worth the effort to write about today.

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— O —

LIBRARIAN'S REPORT

Since my last report, the following publications have been added to our library—

- A- 3—Atwood's Transportation Catalog.
B- 7—Bowers and Ruddy: U.S. Half Cents.
G- 5—Gilmore, Starr: Canadian Silver Dollars.
G- 6—Gayton-Utberg: Paper Money of Mexico, 1822-1964.
R-23—Robinson, Charles M.: The Coins of Guatemala.
R-24—Raymond, Wayte: Silver Dollars of North and South America.
R-25—Reed, Mort: Odd and Curious.
S-18—Spadone, J. G.: Catalog of Modern Japanese Korean Manchukuo Coins.
S-19—Spink & Son, Ltd.: Catalogue of Papal Medals.
T- 4—Toy, Raymond S.: World War II Military Currency.
W-6—Wictor, Fern: Coins and Coin-Essays of the Grand-Duchy of Luxembourg.

—DOROTHY BEAULIEU

Collecting Ancient Roman Coins

By KURT E. LORET, San Francisco

(A talk given at PCNS meeting, San Francisco, Sept. 25, 1963.)

As a rule the collecting of ancient Roman coins is the result of a process of evolution and very few collectors have started with it. Let me tell you how I got into it.

Almost 50 years ago, when I was just finishing grammar school—and that's the time when every boy collects many things—I had a collection, or more precisely, an accumulation of coins. After all these years I still remember of having one octagon rupee of India and a Russian ruble. One day I was dreaming of the hot jungles of the equator, the next day of the frozen plains of Russia. But soon the dreams came to an end as my collection became part-payment of a trade-in for another boy's bicycle.

Years passed and my collecting of coins was dormant. As a young man I had a collection of European crowns, which I left with some relatives when we decided to go to the United States. Later on World War II broke out and when Czechoslovakia was "liberated" by the Russians, my collection was "liberated" from the relatives. Again collecting of coins came to a standstill, as nickels, dimes and dollars were used to sustain the family.

It was not until 22 years ago, in 1941, that I entered the field of ancient coins. At that time my son was a member of the Boy Scouts of America and intent on receiving as many merit badges as he possibly could; one of the requirements was to have and identify at least 100 coins. While buying some coins for him one day, at of all places Heist's taxidermy shop on Mission Street, we encountered and purchased a very peculiar looking piece. It took us one week, of dipping it in vinegar and baking soda and removing layer upon layer of corrosion with the point of a pin, to finally obtain a very fine and shiny piece of silver. There was the head of a man on the obverse and an eagle on the reverse and an unknown inscription.

While looking for some more coins for my son, we took the new treasure along to Bruno Crossfield on McAllister Street, to find out what we had bought somewhere else. Bruno couldn't identify it, but advised me to

come in on a Saturday afternoon when an "old man", who knew a lot about ancient coins, would be there. That is when and where I met William Kraft, one of the early members of PCNS. He informed me that we had purchased a tetradrachma of Ptolemy I of Egypt, about 2000 years old. William Kraft was not large physically, but by the yardstick of knowledge in his field his measurements were those of a giant! Many Saturday afternoon meetings followed and I learned a lot from him and many questions were answered.

Why does one collect ancient Roman coins?

First: One has no worries about recent or forthcoming issues since the period covered ended some 1500 years ago.

Second: One has no worries about the condition of coins, as does the collector of, for example, U.S. coins. A short while ago I read a classification—"almost brilliant uncirculated with small marks of bag handling." No such thing exists with ancient coins; we like our coins slightly cracked and otherwise mutilated. There are four grades: poor, good, fine and very fine. "Poor" means an ancient coin, plus frustration and headaches when one is unable to read the inscription. "Good" means one can read part of the inscription. "Fine", when one can read all of it; and "Very Fine" when the same coin is on a large flan, with excellent portrait, reverse figure, and when the entire coin is well patinated.

Third: One never has to worry about completing a set, such as one would have if collecting nickels and dimes. In one's entire lifetime he might be lucky to acquire a so-called type set of ancient coins. About 370,000 varieties of Roman coins were minted for a total of about 150 rulers, their wives, generals and various rebels. Let us pick out for instance one of them, the emperor Antoninus Pius, who, during the 23 years of his reign from 138 to 161 A.D., minted some 1684 varieties of reverses on sestertii or large bronzes. One must realize no newspaper, radio or television existed

in Rome. No means of communication other than the reverse of coins gave him a chance to let the people of his empire know what a great man he was.

Where are ancient Roman coins found?

According to the National Geographic Society, Roman highways stretched from Scotland to the Sahara, and from Spain to the border of India. Before the Roman Empire declined and fell, it had built almost 50,000 miles of first class roads, or twice the distance around the world. A Roman rode in the most luxurious carriage he could afford, and Caesar already was concerned about traffic congestion. Almost 2000 years before our cars were invented, he had banned parking in Rome's crowded districts. A rich Roman never had to carry more than 50 denarii in cash, because banks issued travelers checks at the considerable fee of 12% of their value. But 99% of all the transactions were strictly on a cash basis. Thousands upon thousands of soldiers constantly used the highways and in time of war, they, their paymasters, and the civilian population buried their money, since there was no other way to hide it. These hoards continue to be unearthed; just recently a bulldozer dug up 300 pounds of bronze 50 miles southwest of London, in Irchester, England.

One does not need to be rich to collect ancient coins, since the demand is not a great one. About 500 people in the United States, or one tenth of one per cent of the organized collectors, are interested in collecting Roman coins. The "good old days," when one could pick up ancient coins for 25c to \$1 each, are a thing of the past. However, when one knows his dealer, and refrains from buying gold coins or rare pieces of certain rulers, the coins are still reasonable and the price usually ranges from \$2 to \$5.

I have purposely avoided speaking on such specific subjects as the denomination of the coins, forgeries, and the mints of the Empire. A number of reasonably priced books are available which provide the basis for an appreciation of collecting ancient coins and which will develop a broader knowledge of history, the culture and customs, and the artistic merits of bygone times.

I will now read a paper I wrote in 1962, entitled "The Thirty Pieces of Silver."

As a collector of ancient coins, I have been asked many times: "How much in U.S. money today would the thirty pieces of silver for which Judas betrayed Christ be worth?"

No simple answer can be given. Therefore I should like to offer the following information, and the subject can be approached in two ways.

No mention is made anywhere of the denomination of the thirty pieces of silver. We can state without doubt, however, that the coins for which Christ was betrayed were Greek tetradrachm (four drachma). Nowhere in the New Testament does a valuation of these coins appear. However, we do know the rate of exchange at Rome. It was, in this case, four silver denarii for one tetradrachm. We also know the value of the denarii. The denarius is mentioned in the New Testament (Matt. 20:1, 2) as "being the day's wages of the common laborer." It is also mentioned (Luke 10:35) "as the amount of money paid to the innkeeper by the Good Samaritan for lodging."

If we estimate from the above, and from what we know about Roman and Greek coins, we can calculate the silver value of a denarius today as being approximately twenty cents. Thirty pieces of silver (tetradrachms) equal 120 denarii. One hundred and twenty denarii at twenty cents each equal twenty-four dollars, if we calculate from the silver value only.

If, however, we compute the value in terms of present day buying power, as compared with ancient Rome and Greek, we know then that the thirty pieces are equal to 120 days (or about 4½ months) wages of a common laborer. If we use, for example, the amount of fifteen dollars per day, as would be approximately correct for today, this gives us an approximate total of eighteen hundred dollars. If we use the cost of lodging and food, per day, at the average price of fifteen dollars per day, then we again arrive at an equivalent of eighteen hundred dollars.

In other words, any way you figure the amount in U.S. dollars, it was never a considerable.



TIN FROM CALIFORNIA

By VIRGINIA CULVER, Arcadia

With the important discovery of gold in Northern California in 1848 it was natural that the influx of people into our state made their way to those rich lands. These people came to make their fortunes in strikes of gold, and to settle in an unknown country resplendent with riches. San Francisco was a natural for commercial enterprises with its Golden Gate Bay. It follows that numismatic history was made by these people. The City of San Francisco can claim many rare private gold pieces which are much treasured by numismatists. Token and medal collectors have an area well chosen because the city was booming and businesses flourished and this site was chosen for several of our country's expositions.

However, all the lore of California is not found in the northern part. While the wild gold rush was going on in the northern part, there were people settling in Southern California. Here was a land whose climate was ideal, and the soil when irrigated produced abundantly.

The discovery of a tin mine in the Temescal Mountains in 1856 in Riverside County never made the history books. Some references state the mine was discovered as early as 1853, but whichever date is correct, the discovery was before the Civil War. Temescal Mine, or Cajalco as it is

sometimes called, is located about twelve miles from the city of Riverside. The advent of the Civil War stopped the exploration and work on this mine, although a 95 foot shaft had been sunk vertically.

This discovery should be interesting to us, even though numismatics had not entered the picture, because we are not a country known for its tin production and the bulk of that which we use is imported from other countries.

Exploration of the Temescal Mine was resumed in 1868 and it is said that a 15.34 ton shipment of ore was sent to San Francisco in 1869. This shipment yielded 6,895 pounds of tin. Tin bars were exhibited at the Mechanics Fair in San Francisco in 1869. Specimens were of the purest quality and investigators, including many Englishmen, agreed that this was the richest and most workable body of tin ore in the whole United States.

Litigation plagued the mine and for years practically nothing was accomplished until after the title was cleared in 1888. In 1890 two English companies, after repeated investigations of the region, incorporated and poured around two million dollars into the project. Tin was mined from Temescal in 1891 and 1892, but it mysteriously closed late in 1892. To this day there has been no satisfactory

answer. No one knows why. Later attempts to mine tin from Temescal were made in 1928; and in 1942 the ore produced less than one pound of tin oxide per ton of cassiterite. These two unsuccessful attempts probably give us a clue.

The brief heyday of tin mining at Temescal did produce for us a numismatic item in the form of a token made of this tin in 1891. It was given out with the compliments of a hotel manager in Riverside by the name of Frank A. Miller. This token is 30 mm with a plain edge.

Most of us know the delightful history of the now famous Mission Inn in Riverside which had its beginning back in 1875. Captain C. C. Miller brought his family from Wisconsin to California, while he worked as an engineer for the new colony of Riverside. He built a solid-walled adobe cottage, the first in town, for his family. His salary from the colony was meager and his work required him to be away from home often. Son Frank enlisted the aid of his mother and sister, and they began taking in boarders in 1876. They gave the name of "Glenwood Cottage" to their new little business. The homey hospitality soon necessitated more room for this budding hotel, and "Glenwood Cottages" came into being. More growth produced the "Glenwood Tavern" and then the "Glenwood Hotel." Frank A. Miller, proprietor from the beginning, dreamed of a show place for art treasures from all over the world—and he lived to see his dream come true.

His efforts of endeavor were not solely concentrated on his hotel. He helped incorporate the city of Riverside in 1883. He helped build theaters and business buildings for the city. He built street car lines; and in the early 1890s helped form "The Landmarks Club" to call attention to the historic interest of the old Spanish Missions. This club sought ways and means of preserving our California heritage.

It was no doubt the formation of this club which led Miller to change the architecture of his already famous hotel from the frame building to the brick and concrete of today, thus paying tribute to the architecture of the missions and the romance of old Spanish California. So the "Hotel Glenwood" evolved into the "Glenwood Mission Inn" and finally "The Mission Inn."

The history, the treasures, the intrigue of this world famous resort would fill a volume. But I do not wish you readers to enjoy this historical spot vicariously. You must enjoy this large measure of old California in person by visiting the Mission Inn. You will not regret it.

The reverse side of this tin token alludes to another historical point of Southern California — oranges. Through the foresight of Judge J. W. North of Knoxville, Tenn., Riverside County became a booming area of citrus growers.

In 1870 Judge North and other interested pioneers visited an area about 65 miles from Los Angeles, and decided this was the spot for the colony of Riverside. The land had never been cultivated and was a dry desert. About 4000 acres were purchased by these men for \$3.50 an acre. The outlook was not a promising one at the beginning, because the nearest supplies had to come 65 miles. The biggest problem was water, which was expensive and far away. The visions of men accomplish miracles. By 1871 a \$50,000 canal had been completed to this territory from the Santa Ana River nine miles distant.

In 1873, two orange trees were planted in Riverside by Mrs. Eliza C. Tibbet. Oranges had already been flourishing in Southern California back as far as 1804, but these two trees were of a different species. These were the Washington or Bahia navel variety which had originated in Brazil and were brought to Washington, D.C., by the United States Department of Agriculture. The climate of Riverside was most conducive to this new variety and it gained prestige quickly.

Transcontinental railways were opened in 1869 and as early as 1877 a full carload of oranges made its way to the eastern part of the United States. A few years later oranges were shipped to England, and they reportedly arrived in excellent condition.

Adding impetus to the citrus boom of Southern California was the series of annual citrus fairs held in Riverside. These promoted the development of orange growers and brought national attention to Riverside as one of the greatest orange growing districts in the world.

(Continued on Page 106)



Who's Who In California Numismatics

JOHN DANIEL SEARS

By MILTON C. STRAUCH

This story is about **John D. Sears**, who when he first came into the numismatic hobby was a very modest, shy and retiring young man. As he became more and more interested, he started expanding and in the past few years has given countless hours of his time to furthering the cause of numismatics. Undoubtedly he ranks very high among the up-and-

coming numismatists of the San Francisco Bay Area.

John was born in San Francisco, Nov. 23, 1927, the son of Nellie and Garret Sears (both now deceased). He has one sister living in Bedford, Penna., and two sisters and one brother in San Francisco. While still very young, John and his family moved to East Nicolaus, Sutter Co., Calif., where he resided until 1945, attending elementary and high school in that area.

On his return to San Francisco, he went to work for Fosters Lunch System—thus starting his cooking career. At the same time the collecting bug hit him! After spending two years (1953-55) in the army at Fort Ord, also as a cook, he went to work for the University of California Medical Center, San Francisco. At present he is principal cook at that establishment.

Other hobbies of his besides numismatics consist of collecting coin banks, and water glasses of the various states. He is affiliated with the California State Employees Association, Chapter 50, and the Independent Order of Foresters.

His numismatic interests are type sets of United States coins and currency, medals of the United States, coins of the Vatican City, and crowns of the world.

John has exhibited at many of the local coinaramas, as well as at CSNA conventions, most of the time bringing home with him an award. At the CSNA convention in San Diego in 1960 and at the Berkeley convention, 1964, his displays won first prize in modern foreign. He hopes to grab a best-in-show award at one of the CSNA conventions in the near future.

He has written two articles for the Pacific Coast Numismatic Society's annual paper contest—"Men of America" and "Five Cents of Your Time"; and read both papers at PCNS meetings.

John held the position of treasurer, 1961-62, and of vice president, 1963-64, in the Pacific Coast Numismatic Society (San Francisco). He is one of the founders of the San Francisco Coin Club, and the first president of that club, 1961-62, and is currently on the board of governors. He is one of

the founders of the Northern California Numismatic Association, and its vice president in 1962-63, and president in 1964. In addition he is a member of several other local coin clubs, as well as a member of CSNA and ANA.

In addition to attending many of the CSNA conventions and participating as an exhibitor, he was one of the exhibit judges at the San Jose convention, April 1963; and is assistant general chairman of the coming April 1965 convention in San Francisco.

In the opening paragraph of this article comment was made that he is an "up-and-coming" numismatist. Perhaps this is an erroneous statement—as from the above it would appear that he has already "up-and-come."

—————O—————

HISTORIAN'S REPORT

Another California State Numismatic Association semi-annual convention, the 34th, is now in the historical records, added to the Historian's ever-growing compilation of past conventions. It was a pleasure to sojourn to the North Country, to renew old acquaintances, and to make new friends. The weather man treated us favorably and everything pointed up to another memorable convention, one that was well planned by the efficient and hard working Don Thrall. Well done, Don.

Along with the regular numismatic displays there were three cases of pictorial events on display from your Historian's records showing some of the events from past CSNA conventions held in the northern part of the state. It was hoped these would be of interest to those of the north to review scenes, presentation of medals, etc., that had taken place in the northern area.

It is planned by your Historian to display the events that have taken place at southern conventions for those from the south to view, and at the same time for the benefit of all.

Hope to see you all at the Fall Convention at Disneyland this coming October.

—WILLIAM O. WISSELEAD

RECENT RELEASES

Your editor has recently received a copy of "The Art of Coinage in Hungary" by Lajos Huszar; published by the Corvina Press, Vaci Utca 12, Budapest V, Hungary. It is written in English; and it is illustrated with 99 excellent reproductions of Hungarian coins referred to in the text. The photography is the work of Dr. Ferenc Gyulai, whose articles on the photography of coinage appeared in the Fall 1960 and Spring 1963 issues of Calcoin News.

The book is an account of Hungarian money from the 11th century up to present, through the artistic evaluation of the representations on coins in the light of history. It gives a detailed analysis of the progress shown in the outward appearance of coins; describes the development of various currencies; the order in which monetary systems followed one another; depreciation and inflation; hence every element in general that exerted an influence on the artistic appearance of the coins.

Mr. Huszar, an eminent authority on the history of Hungarian money, has produced an outstanding work of great interest to numismatists and to students of Hungarian history.

However, so far as we know this book is not yet on sale in the United States; nor do we know the price, if ordered direct from the publisher in Hungary.

—LES LODGE

* * *

Sear's "Roman Coins and Their Value," fourth edition by David R. Sear, is most welcome and timely. Since its inception in 1936 the erstwhile "catalogue" is more than a guide, and may well be called a handbook now.

Compared with the preceding edition of 1954, the number of pages has more than doubled, and the number of coins listed has been considerably enlarged. The biographical notes have been rewritten and expanded, and an effort made to explain the monetary reforms of various periods.

A cloth-bound copy, containing a wealth of material, from the beginnings of Roman coinage (third century B.C.) until the early sixth cen-

tury A.D., contains lists of denominations, reverse types, mints, a bibliography and last but not least eight new and good plates. All that is available for only 30 shillings or ca. \$4.50.

I can warmly recommend this publication to any collector, or would-be collector, who wants to get some inspiration.

—ED GANS

* * *

The third edition of *Seaby's Standard Catalogue of British Coins, Volume I*, has been released. It includes, as before, England and the United Kingdom, but excludes the Scottish, Irish and Island coinages. Prices have been revised throughout, and the collector who wants to be kept au courant should order a copy now.

—ED GANS

* * *

"Confederate and Southern States Currency," the first revised edition by Grover C. Criswell, is being offered for sale by Krause Publications' newly formed Book Division.

The first edition, nationally recognized as the standard Confederate and Southern States reference, has been enlarged and corrected, bringing all listings up to date, adding whole new sections and listing the values of the notes. The book's 280-plus pages contain more than 415 finely detailed illustrations with more than 1300 note listings.

Although there have been other booklets published on the subject, never has there been such an accurate, comprehensive work. Any collector with the slightest interest in Confederate and Southern States notes cannot afford to be without this new, improved standard reference work, which will be a prized addition to his library.

—KRAUSE PUBLICATIONS

—○—

The Swiss at one time developed a banknote which would jingle like a coin. Molten steel was sprayed against the banknote paper under high pressure. This process is said to have lengthened the life of the paper.

Philip Mastrene, a Frenchman who invented the process for milling the edges of coins (1569), was later executed for counterfeiting.

Silver Certificates

INTRODUCTION

Almost a century ago legislation was passed omitting the silver dollar from the list of coins to be minted. Under the ensuing furor, the Act became known as the "Crime of '73." In contract, silver legislation passed in 1963 roused few emotions.

Under last year's legislation, the Federal Reserve has been empowered to issue \$1 notes. Silver certificates, issued by the Treasury chiefly in \$1 denominations, will gradually be retired. Depending on conditions of supply and demand for silver, full retirement could take 8 to 15 years.

However, there's an undercurrent of confusion about the significance of replacing a certificate that states: "This certifies that there is on deposit in the Treasury of The United States of America one dollar in silver payable to the bearer on demand" with a note that reads simply "The United States of America—One Dollar."

WHY THE ACT WAS PASSED

The primary intent of the 1963 legislation is to free for coinage silver which is currently held as backing for silver certificates. A shortage of silver had developed as industrial and coinage demand outpaced new production in the U.S. and the rest of the Free World. Between 1959 and 1962, the gap between consumption and new production averaged 170 million ounces.

In the United States alone, annual industrial usage has been running at 110 million ounces against 95-100 million ounces in the mid-Fifties. New domestic production, on the other hand, at 35 million ounces is slightly below earlier years, and net imports, averaging 30 million ounces in recent years, are down. At the same time, coinage requirements have risen rapidly.

Silver coin in circulation now amounts to \$12.15 per capita against \$9.60 only five years ago.

Coinage of half dollars, quarters and dimes uses 111.5 million ounces a year next to 41 million in 1959. And silver dollars, with Treasury stocks pared to a bare \$24 million—or 19 million ounces—will have to be minted for the first time since 1935.

To fill the gap between new production and demand, silver stocks were drawn down. The Treasury, which formerly subsidized producers by accumulating surplus silver, turned into a supplier—selling “free” silver (not required to back silver certificates) to industrial users. By the end of 1961, U.S. free silver stocks were nearly depleted.

To meet the crisis, Treasury silver sales were halted by Executive order in November 1961, and substitution of Federal Reserve notes for \$5 and \$10 silver certificates began. Silver market prices jumped from 91.6¢ an ounce to a 1962 high of 122¢, then up to 129.3¢ in 1963.

Under the legislation passed in 1963, the Federal Reserve has issued \$150 million in \$1 notes since November. For the time being a lid has been put on the market price of silver by the Treasury permitting industrial users to redeem silver certificates for bullion at the monetary value of 129.3¢ an ounce. (If the market price rises appreciably above this level, incentive exists to melt down silver dollars.) Through February, \$32 million—or 25 million ounces—had been redeemed.

THE QUALITY OF MONEY

The new legislation appears to solve the “coinage crisis” for the present, although it may rise again in not too many years. But while silver may be suited to coinage—it’s tough, attractive and convenient to carry—its significance as backing for paper money is minor. Only \$2 billion of silver certificates were in circulation before the first retirements. Compare this with \$32 billion in Federal Reserve notes and a total money supply of \$155 billion, 80% of which is demand deposits.

Counting for only a little over 1% of our money supply, silver could scarcely be an instrument of monetary policy (as was thought during the Depression when the Silver Purchase Act was passed). Treasury silver purchases as an anti-recession measure to increase the money supply could not be of effective dimensions.

More important, metallic backing is not the prime determinant of quality in a money supply. Until recently silver certificates were not actually “fully backed”: for most of the post-war period the commodity value of

silver bullion equalled only 70% of its monetary value. Further, our money supply as a whole is only fractionally backed by metal. At present, the Federal Reserve has gold certificates amounting to 30% of its note and deposit liabilities against a legal requirement of 25%. The ratio of gold to our total money supply (outside of coin and silver certificates) works out to only 10%.

Full retirement of silver certificates will raise gold reserve requirements \$500 million. This is equal to reducing the present 30% reserve one percentage point. If gold reserves come under pressure in the future, the retirement of silver certificates will not have contributed appreciably.

The strength of our money supply rests, not on the amount of metal in stock, but on confidence that a stable relation will be maintained between money and the output of goods and services in the economy.

Reprint from "BUSINESS IN BRIEF," No. 55, March-April 1964 issue. A bulletin issued bi-monthly by the Economic Research Department of The Chase Manhattan Bank, New York City.

DID YOU KNOW?

In Uganda, East Africa, goats are used as money. A commissioner must determine if the goat is too old and shaggy for payment of a debt.

A token differs from a coin in that it was issued by unauthorized agencies without the sovereign right of mintage.

“Glove Money” refers to money which was enclosed in gloves which were sent by clients to counsel and judges in England as bribes.

The dome of the State Capitol in Denver is covered with real gold leaf, in recognition of the gold rushes which led to settlement of Colorado.

Since 1881, when Switzerland was the first country to mint a coin of pure nickel, 44 other countries have issued all-nickel coins.

Was Augustus Humbert Mintmaster of the First United States Mint in California?

By A. KOSOFF, Encino

(A talk presented at the Friday Night Forum, CSNA Convention, Santa Barbara, November 1963.)

Attracted by a clipping quoting an article in a daily newspaper, *Alta California*, dated Feb. 21, 1851, I determined to dwell on the subject matter, and I quote from the article so that you may be aware of the subject matter. It is obvious that here is a subject worth pursuing for if these are indeed the facts then why is not this assay office considered the first United States mint in California? And if this be true, then it follows that the products of this mint are United States issues rather than private gold coins.

"Hexagonal fifty-dollar gold pieces, manufactured under an act of Congress, appointing a U.S. assay office in California, and made under the supervision of the U.S. assayer, were first issued yesterday. These coins are legal tender, and the coin of the United States government to all intents and purposes. The coin contains upon one face an eagle in the center, around which are the words 'United States of America'. Just over the eagle is stamped '887 thous.', signifying the fineness of the gold, and at the bottom is stamped '50 dolls'. The other face is ornamented with a kind of work, technically called 'engine turning', being a number of radii, extending from a common center, in which is stamped in small figures '50'. Around the edge is stamped the name of 'The United States Assayer'."

May I emphasize a few phrases.

—Manufactured under an Act of Congress.

—Made under the supervision of the United States assayer.

—These coins are legal tender.

—The coin of the United States to all intents and purposes.

It is well to remember that the State of California had, in April 1850, passed a bill creating the office of State Assayer, and Frederick D. Kohler was appointed. At the same time appeals had been made to Congress to open a branch mint in Cali-

fornia, but such an operation took time to plan and to put into execution.

The State assayer did prepare gold ingots and it was submitted that the United States Constitution made it unlawful for any state to issue currency. The office of State Assayer had been functioning less than one year when it was abolished.

Congress, while not able to pass a bill establishing a branch mint, did authorize the appointment of a United States Assayer to supervise the minting operation of Moffat & Co. under a contract to act as assay office and mint.

The term assay office and mint is mine.

—An assay office is a place where gold is received, assayed, smelted and forged into bars.

—A mint is a place where money is manufactured.

The important thing about the manufacture of money by Moffat & Co. is that it was done by authority of the United States government, and that the government stamp was to be placed on the money under supervision of a government appointed official.

When the government contract was secured, Moffat & Co. immediately discontinued its own private coinage, moved to larger quarters and placed the following advertisement in the *Daily Alta California* on Jan. 22, 1851: "United States Assay Office—We give notice that on or about the first of February ensuing, we will be prepared to receive gold dust for melting and assaying, forming same into ingots and bars in accordance with our recent contract with the Secretary of the Treasury, authorized by Act of Congress, approved Sept. 30, 1850. under the supervision of the United States Assayer, Augustus Humbert, Esq., who will cause the United States stamp to be affixed to same. Due notice will be given of the removal of Moffat & Co. United States Assayer's office to Montgomery St."

That the \$50 gold piece was taken to be an official coin is endorsed by two newspaper articles, the first appeared in the San Francisco Prices Current in February 1851, stating: "The above cut represents the observe of the United States ingot, or rather, coin, of the value of \$50 ———." The Daily Alta California of Feb. 21, 1851 had this to say: "The new \$50 gold piece, manufactured under the Act of Congress, appointed a United States assay office in California and made under the supervision of the United States Assayer, was issued by Moffat & Co. yesterday. About 300 of these pieces have been struck off ———. These coins are, of course, a legal tender and are the coins of the United States ——— to all intents and purposes ———."

Bankers agreed to accept the \$50 pieces at their face value and the custom house officials accepted it in payment of merchandise and duties. Eminent attorneys and public officials had given their unqualified opinion that these coins were legal tender, that they bore the stamp of the government, and like other U.S. coinage were really issued by an Act of Congress.

However, history relates many tales of lack of harmony between agencies of a government. In Washington there appeared to be just such a lack of harmony between the Director of the Mint and the United States Assayer. The Director stated that, while it was true the Assayer had been authorized by Congress to place the government stamp on the gold, this did not make such pieces legal tender. One might well ask: "In what way did the government stamp which was placed on the metal under the supervision of the Mint Director, also an appointee by Congressional authority, differ from that placed on the metal by the United States Assayer to justify such a statement. Apparently, however, the various agencies took it upon themselves to make certain rulings.

It is the writer's contention that the Mint Director over-stepped his authority.

However, a ruling by the Acting Secretary of the Treasury is of significance and, undoubtedly, was made under proper authority. This ruling rejected a request by Moffat & Co. to strike coins of less than \$50 value. The positive position has now been

made that Moffat & Co. was responsible to the Treasury Department and took its orders directly from the Secretary of the Treasury. Thus the U.S. assay office's position was exactly that of the Mint Director, and not subordinate to it. Such a position would fix the assay office even a notch above a branch mint which would be getting its orders from the parent mint director. The assay office got its authority from Congress and was subject to the supervision of the Secretary of the Treasury.

The statement of the Mint Director may well be interpreted as springing from a fear of loss of prestige and division of authority to mint coins. This is a human failing which prejudices opinion but does not alter facts.

Some confusion arose around the Moffat & Co. products so that no clear cut line of demarcation is possible, except insofar as the \$50 gold pieces are concerned. The \$50 gold piece, bearing the name of Augustus Humbert, may justifiably be called a regular United States issue.

Even here there remains the question of the legality of an 887/1000ths fineness when a 900/1000ths fineness was prescribed by law.

Under pressure by many influential citizens who demanded smaller denominational coins, Moffat & Co. reluctantly, and after much delay, consented to strike \$10 and \$20 pieces without permission from the Treasury Department. Only one month after this issue began, permission was received from the Treasury Department to continue the striking and new issues were designed, very similar to those issued without authority.

Whether this belated approval gives substance to a claim that the earlier strikings were legal or not, the later issues are not beclouded by any such uncertainty.

Does this mean a happy ending? Not in the least!

The Custom Office which had gladly accepted the \$50 gold piece, now refused the United States assay office issues.

Embarrassment and chaos resulted; the demand for the establishment of a branch mint became stronger and finally the request was granted. On April 15, 1854, \$20 gold pieces were struck in San Francisco. The building and machinery for the branch mint

were furnished by Messrs. Curtis and Perry who had taken over the assay office operation.

The United States assay office was intended as a temporary institution and the establishment of a branch mint made its further existence unnecessary. While it operated, however, it performed the functions of a mint, with the same authority and supervision of a mint.

If we are to call a spade a spade, then, it is respectfully but firmly submitted, let us call a mint a mint. Most of the mintage of Moffat & Co. belongs to the regular United States coinage. This would make of the \$50 gold piece a type coin, much to be desired by the many thousands of type collectors who will welcome so romantic an addition to a series which otherwise features a "sameness" with only one major change per denomination. The new addition will be like a transfusion, adding life and spirit to the type collection of United States gold coins.

ANA BUILDING FUND

The American Numismatic Association, the largest and most active numismatic organization in the United States, has announced plans to establish a national home and headquarters. Eventually all its widely scattered offices and functions will be brought together at a central location, in a move aimed at greater efficiency and to better serve its rapidly expanding membership.

Within the past five years the association reports a 66% increase in membership—from 15,000 to 25,000 members, and with a total of 1000 affiliated coin clubs.

At the recent California State Numismatic Association convention in Berkeley, April 16-19, the Executive Board voted to donate the sum of \$100 to assist the ANA in getting together the necessary sum of money required to fulfill its plans for a central headquarters. The check covering this donation was handed by Bill Hogue, CSNA treasurer, to Charles Johnson, member of the ANA Board of Governors, at the Saturday night banquet, April 18. This check will be forwarded by Johnson to the ANA treasurer; suitable acknowledgement will appear in a future issue of the Numismatist.

CLIPPING

The old hammered coins, before the process of reeding was introduced, were often sheared round the edges by unscrupulous persons. Pots have been unearthed in which quantities of the shavings from coins have been stored, proving that despite sundry laws, decrees, and fulminations of authorities, (*) a brisk traffic went on in the nefarious form of gain. In 1247, to prevent this abuse, the short cross on the reverse of the penny was extended to the edge of the coin. This did not stop clipping, however.

(*) By statute of Henry V, clipping, washing and filing money of the land was held to be treason, the penalty for which was death. This statute was reaffirmed in the time of Elizabeth I.

LIMITED POWERS

Money may be the husk of many things, but not the kernel. It brings food, but not appetite; medicine, but not health; acquaintances, but not friends; servants, but not loyalty; days of joy, but not peace or happiness.

CUT-LINES

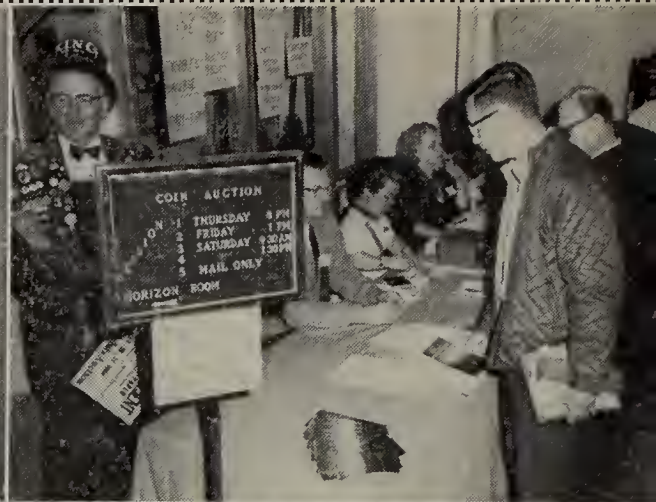
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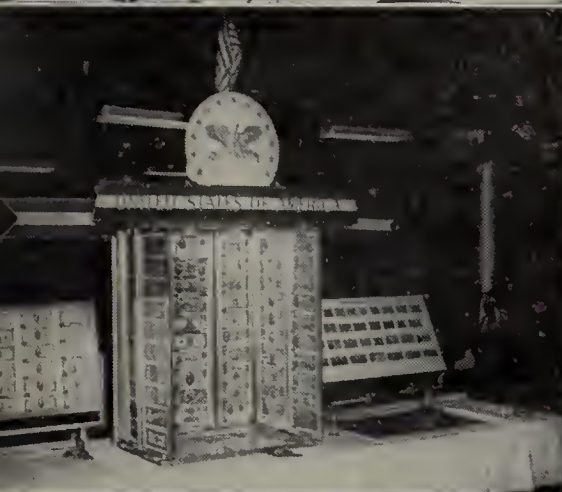
Top Row—The "Brains" of Calcoin News: Editor Les Lodge, Assistant Editors Dennis Olswang and Charles Colver. At the registration desk, Dan Harley in charge. A corner of the busy bourse room. Grace and Jerry Kroeger at their bourse space.

Second Row—Mabel Patterson and Ken Lee viewing some of the exhibits. Milton Strauch presenting Best-In-Show exhibit award to Art Lovi. Best-In-Show exhibit. The "Faithful Four"—Leonel Panosh, Roy Hill, Mattie and Irving Knickerbocker.

Third Row—Bryan Burke presenting Milton Strauch with the silver medal, first award, for the best article in the 1963 issues of Calcoin News. First prize exhibit winners—a happy looking group. Charles Johnson "all tied up" by the magician Ah Hing, and his two "unable" assistants Charles Colver and Roy Hill. Speakers table at the California Exonumist Society meeting. John Cobb, auctioneer, in action.

Fourth Row—Wendell Hooker, bourse chairman. Stephen Album, Friday Night Forum speaker. Bill Weber, the other Forum speaker. Ladies hospitality lounge. Mrs. Marie Trinny, chairman of ladies entertainment and Mrs. Elsie Kano who demonstrated styles and studies in floral arrangements. Mrs. Reta Hartson, hand writing analyst. One of the tables at the Club Officers Sunday morning breakfast.

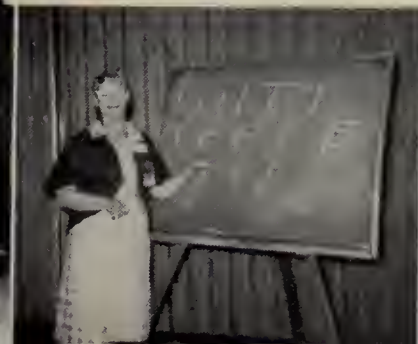




BERKELEY CONVENTION SCENES

April 16-19, 1964

Photographed by: Ken Rice and Don Thrall



Berkeley Convention

By DENNIS OLSWANG

It is often said that the third time is the charm; but the **34th semi-annual CSNA convention**, the fourth time for the **East Bay Coin Club** to be host, was a gem. Many, many thanks to **Don T. Thrall**, general chairman, his hard-working committees, and members of the local club. They are to be congratulated for putting on an excellent and enjoyable convention.

Registration numbered more than 1200; 125 attended the banquet; 32 were attracted to the Friday night forum. Ample room was provided for all exhibits and dealers. To be noted was the lighting system used—it was the best to be found anywhere.

"THE FAITHFUL FOUR"

The race was scheduled, the gates were opened, and away they went, and not too slowly with all four contestants crossing the finish-line in a quadruple heat. Special ribbons were provided for **Irving** and **Mattie Knickerbocker**, **Lou Panosh** and **Roy Hill**, who now have attended all 34 conventions. How's that for loyalty?

ON THE CONVENTION FLOOR

Sergeant-at-Arms, **Rudy Gjurovich**, better known as "King of the Koin Collectors" was on hand, wearing his famous "money suit." Visiting the Bay Area was **Kenneth Bressett** of Whitman Publishing Company, Racine, Wisc. Ken was selected to serve as one of the exhibit judges. **William N. Worth**, Portland, Ore., extended an invitation to all to attend the coming PNNA show. **Bea Liss** was unable to attend, due to illness—we certainly hope to see her at Disneyland this coming October and at San Francisco next April.

EXHIBITS

The exhibitors numbered 34, who used 91 cases in 54 separate exhibits. The Junior displays were found to be much superior to those of recent years. Congratulations are due to these juniors.

William Wisslead presented an historian's display; and **Bryan Burke** filled three cases with an exhibit of recent donations to the Californiana Collection.

Cliff Liss won top honors in the U.S. class with a beautiful display of material of the 1876 Centennial Exposition. The proof set and centennial dollar in the original presentation case were an eyeful to behold.

The best-in-show award went to **Art Lovi** for his impressive display of type sets of U.S. currency. Lovi brought this exhibit all the way from Florida.

FRIDAY NIGHT FORUM

The sparsely attended forum proved to be very interesting and highly educational. Why do not more members take advantage of this portion of the convention's program?

A. W. Ritchie, chairman, introduced **Stephen Album** who spoke on the tokens of Alameda County. Album told of the local historical information that is gained in the study of these items. He pointed out that some merchants used tokens as late as 1950, and impressed upon the audience the fact that one cannot just go out and buy a set of these tokens—they have to be collected.

Ritchie then introduced **William R. Weber**, a passionate collector of U.S. half cents. Weber commented that while he had many interests these coins were his "first love." He outlined many of the problems that the government and the mint had in the late 1700s. Weber also told of the fact that the half cents of 1802 were struck from the planchets of misstruck large cents and that often the design of the previous coin could be seen on them.

Both speakers presented fine displays of their subjects.

AUCTION

Congratulations are in order to **John Cobb** for compiling a fine catalog of diversified material and with excellent photos. He presented a listing of some scarce, rare and desirable pieces.

An XF 1854 \$3 gold piece brought \$185; while an unc 1916-D dime commanded a bid of \$570. The unc Isabella quarter realized \$81; and a 1937-S quarter in the same condition brought \$53. The ever popular 1909

S-VDB cent in unc went for \$255. The first year 1796 dime, almost mint condition, went to a mail bid for \$975.

BOURSE DEALERS

Seventy-three dealers were in attendance at the two-room convention hall. Almost every town and city in California was represented. Some dealers came from far places like Walla Walla and Tacoma, Wash.; Edinburg, Texas; Aurora and Denver, Colorado; and Ogden and Salt Lake City, Utah.

Among the missing dealers we noticed was **William J. Sexton**. Bill has missed but two of the 34 conventions! We hope to see him in October at Disneyland.

BUSINESS MEETING

In the absence of President **Winn Osborne**, the meeting was called to order by **Charles Kappen**, Vice President.

Herb Bergen reported on the plans that are being made for the coming convention at Disneyland. He told those present that the hotel rates would be the same as those of two years ago.

Les Lodge reported on the progress of the spring convention to be held in San Francisco in April 1965; and **Lou Panosh** reported on the San Diego show for the fall of that year. **Everett Phillips** submitted a bid for the convention to be held in Fresno in the spring of 1966; which bid was accepted. **John Mullen** of Sacramento invited CSNA to consider meeting in that city in the near future.

A letter received from **Irene Parker** was read by **Dan Harley**.

Kappen closed the meeting in honor of **Earl A. Parker**, and requested a moment of silence in his memory.

LADIES ENTERTAINMENT

On Thursday many of the ladies enjoyed an informal coffee-time; with **Mrs. Marie F. Trinny**, ladies entertainment chairman, acting as hostess. (Mrs. Trinny also acted as your reporter for this portion of the convention program.)

The second day of the convention found most of the ladies eagerly looking forward to an hour of fun with handwriting analyst, **Mrs. Reta L. Hartson**. Each of those present was given a short analysis of her handwriting. Mrs. Hartson mentioned that

in previous years she has given more than 1000 lectures in addition to five years of teaching "grapho-analysis." At present she is president of the North Bay Coin Club, Richmond.

To climax the ladies entertainment on Saturday, attended by a large gathering, was a flower arrangement demonstration presented by **Mrs. Elsie Kano**, co-owner and designer of Adachi Florist and Nursery. Mrs. Kano demonstrated the various styles and studies in flowers, real and artificial, and the care and preservation of cut flowers.

Miss Carol Bua was the lucky door prize winner.

SATURDAY NIGHT BANQUET

The banquet was opened in memory of **Earl A. Parker** by Master of Ceremonies **Clifford L. Liss**. He introduced those at the head table and welcomed the guests. It was announced that a telegram had been sent to **Dr. Emmons** who was unable to attend the convention because of an illness. "Doc" was missed by his many friends.

The "Faithful Four" were introduced.

Charles Kappen welcomed all to the banquet and pointed out that CSNA is the oldest regional association west of the Mississippi.

Don Thrall thanked all who had helped to put on the convention.

Milton Strauch made the exhibit awards, with most of the winners being present.

Herb Bergen presented the "Medal of Merit" to **Ralph "Curly" Mitchell**. (See the separate article in this issue of Calcoin News as to this highly coveted award.) Congratulations, **Ralph**, for being presented with this medal. It was reported that when pictures were being taken of Mitchell that two different flash-cameras failed. (That should merit a medal!)

Excellent entertainment was provided by magician **Ah Hing and Co.** Hing was attended in one of his acts by his three unable assistants—**Charles Colver**, **Roy Hill** and **Charles Johnson**. Well, fellows, that's show biz. The entertainment was climaxed with a display of fire-eating by **Ah Hing**.

LITERARY AWARDS

At the banquet **Bryan Burke** made the literary awards for the best ar-

ticles appearing in the 1963 issues of **Caleoin News**.

First award went to **Milton Strauch** for his article "The Union Divided." **Russell Rulau** took second prize for "French Revolutionary Token Coinage." **Fred Marekhoff** received honorable mention for his article "California's First Attempt at Paper Money."

Award judges were: **Bruce Linton**, chairman; **Bryan Burke** and **H. F. Bowker**.

CLUB OFFICERS BREAKFAST

After those present put away a fine breakfast and settled back with a second or third cup of coffee, **Robert G. McArthur** opened a discussion on the topic of "cooperation." McArthur first called upon **Charles Johnson** who told of the national organization and the advantages of its library and visual aid departments. He stressed the needs for a future home headquarters of the ANA.

Herbert Bergen discussed the problems of the grassroots or local coin clubs, and the cooperation with regional and national groups.

Then there followed a highly stimulating general discussion, which lasted 50 minutes, with the 28 in attendance participating.

A THANK YOU

To our many friends who noticed we were among those missing at the recent Berkeley convention, and who inquired about us, we wish to say **Thank You**.

Unless something unforeseen develops, we will be in attendance at Disneyland in October.

DR. and MRS. C. L. EMMONS
MRS. BEATRICE LISS
WILLIAM J. SEXTON

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ATTN.: AUCTIONEERS

Bids are now open for the 1965 CSNA auctions, both the spring convention in San Francisco and the fall convention in San Diego. One bid to be submitted for both conventions.

Bids should be forwarded to **Winn Osborne**, 440 Via Val Verde, Montebello, Calif.



EXONUMIST SOCIETY

The regular Spring quarterly meeting of the California Exonumist Society was held in conjunction with the convention of the California State Numismatic Association held at the Claremont Hotel, Berkeley.

On Saturday afternoon, April 18, the meeting was called to order by **President Panosh**. Business was held to a minimum in order to permit as much time as possible for the program. The treasurer's report showed a balance on hand of \$311.84.

The president introduced **Dorothy Beaulieu**, who announced the program would consist of a panel of experts (?) in the field of exonumia, who guaranteed to answer any and all questions. She was careful to refrain from saying that they would guarantee the answers!

The panel consisted of **Ralph Mitchell**, **John Reynolds**, **Steve Album** and **Harold Ford Jr.**; with **Charles V. Kappen** as moderator. For an hour the panel was kept busy answering questions propounded to them by the audience; with particular attention being given to the recent book on "So-Called Dollars," of which Prof. Kappen is co-author.

Before the meeting adjourned Mr. Critchfield from Martinez was introduced. He spoke briefly on the John Muir medal which had been struck and was due for release on April 21, the anniversary of Muir's birth. "John Muir," he said, "is recognized as a world famous naturalist who was largely responsible for the conservation movement, and for the establishment of our National Park system." Critchfield exhibited one of the medals and stated they were available from the Martinez Chamber of Commerce.

Exhibits and Awards

- ALBUM**, Stephen, Vallejo. "Alameda County and Contra Costa County Tokens."
- ALLIN**, Benjamin, Berkeley. "Mexican-Toltec to Republic. Mexican Commemorative Silver—20th Century. Mexican Revolutionary Silver." **Third Award, Modern Foreign.**
- BEERY**, Charles C., Modesto. "Coins, Tokens, and Medals Picturing Abraham Lincoln."
- BLAND**, Del, San Jose. "U.S. Large Cents 1816-1857 Attributed to Newcomb."
- BRUNK**, Thomas, Salem, Oregon. "Ancient Coins." "Depression Money." **Second Award, Substitutes for Money.**
- BUA**, Carol Ann, San Leandro. "U.S. Medals." **First Award, Junior.**
- CALLAHAN**, Wade, El Cerrito. "United States Coins." **Honorable Mention, Junior.**
- CAMPBELL**, Hugh, Santa Clara. "Coin and Currency of the Civil War."
- EAST**, Jon, Oakland. "Coins of San Francisco." **Honorable Mention, Junior.**
- FORD**, Harold, Berkeley. "Fare Tokens Past and Present of the Bay Area."
- FROST**, R. J., Berkeley. "Civil War Tokens."
- GARRETT**, Jay, Castro Valley. "Sailing Vessels on Coins." **Third Award, Junior.**
- GERTH**, Walter, Vallejo. "Odd and Curious." **First Award, Substitutes for Money.**
- GJUROVICH**, Rudy, San Jose. "U.S. Currency." **Third Award, Paper Money.**
- HARTSON**, Reta, El Sobrante. "Short-lived Coins of U.S." "From Across the Seas." "Metal Sources for Coinage." **Third Award, United States.**
- HESS**, Florence, Richmond. "Symbols of Unity and Freedom." "Substitutes for Money in our own U.S." "Ancient-coins of the Bible." **Second Award, Ancients.**
- HUTT**, Cecelia, San Francisco. "Ancient Youth." **First Award, Ancients.** "The Bonapartes." **First Award, Medals.**
- HUTT**, William O., San Francisco. "Marks on Paper." "His Cash." **First Award, Medieval.** "My Hero." **Second Award, Any Other Class.**
- JAY**, Mrs. Ralph, Santa Cruz. "Remember the American Indian." **Second Award, Dealers.**
- LISS**, Clifford L., San Francisco. "Coins and Medals of the Centennial Exposition of 1876." **First Award, United States.**
- LODGE**, Les, Oakland. "The American Indian."
- LOVI**, Art, Pensacola, Florida. "United States Coin and Gold Type Sets." **Second Award, United States.** "Type Sets of U.S. Currency." **First Award, Paper Money and Best in Show.**
- PATTERSON**, Mabel, Daly City. "Orders and Decorations." **First Award, Orders and Decorations.**
- REES**, David, Castro Valley. "So-called Half Dollars." **Third Award, Medals.**
- REYNOLDS**, John R., Fresno. "Exonumia of San Francisco."
- SEARS**, John, San Francisco. "Crowns of the World." **First Award, Foreign.**
- SMITH**, Merle, San Pablo. "Lt. Col. Glenn - Battlecreek Festival Medal." "Coins Used at the Time of Christ." **Third Award, Ancient.**
- THRALL**, Don T., Berkeley. "The Bank of California, N.A." "Numismatic Telephoniana." **Third Award, Substitutes for Money.** "Crocker Anglo National Bank." **Second Award, Paper Money.** "U.S. Army Medals." **Second Award, Medals.**
- TRINNY**, Marie, Richmond. "California Commemoratives." "The Little Owl." "Our Neighbors."
- VALLIER**, Jim, San Mateo. "The Morgan Dollar 1878-1904." **Second Award, Junior.**
- WELLS FARGO HISTORY ROOM**. "Early San Francisco Bank." **First Award, Dealers.**

WERLING, Erich, Oakland. "John George of Saxony." Second Award, Foreign. "Multiple Talers of Brunswick." First Award, Any Other Class.
WILSON, Doris, San Francisco. "Civil War Centennial." Third Award, Any Other Class.
ZUBIATE, Barbara, Berkeley. "Mexican Revolutionary Paper Money." "Coin Art."

* * *

Exhibit Chairman: R. J. Frost.
Awards Chairman: Milton Strauch.
Judges: Milton Strauch, A. W. Ritchie and Kenneth Bressett.

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MEDAL OF MERIT

The CSNA Board of Directors several years ago voted to embark on a program of rewarding those members who distinguished themselves, with something more than just a ribbon or word of thanks and decided on a suitable medal. This medal to be awarded for "outstanding service" to CSNA, "above and beyond the call of duty." It is the highest award made by our association, and is not given out promiscuously—in fact there have been but eight recipients since the inauguration of this program.

The 3-inch silver medal, showing the lamp of knowledge, bears the inscription "Medal of Merit" and the name of our Association. The recipient's name and the date awarded appear on the reverse.

Those who have received this highly coveted medal are—

Santa Barbara convention, Nov. 1956
Dr. C. L. Emmons
Prof. Charles V. Kappen



Fresno convention, April 1958—

Dr. C. Glenn Curtis
Leonel C. Pauosh

Stockton convention, April 1960—

T. Kirk Hill

Berkeley convention, April 1961—

Robert G. McArthur

Long Beach convention, Nov. 1962—

Erich Werling

Berkeley convention, April 1964—

Ralph A. Mitchell

Shown above is the smiling Ralph "Curly" Mitchell being presented with this medal by Herb Bergen.

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KAPPEN IN DIRECTORY

Charles V. Kappen, vice president of CSNA and former editor of *Calcoin News*, is listed in Volume 2 of the *Directory of American Scholars*, published in February by the Jaques Cattell Press on the campus of Arizona State University, Tempe, Arizona.

North of the Tehachapis

By DENNIS OLSWANG

President **Wayne Bryant** appointed **James Silva** general chairman of the **Central Coast Coin Club's** fourth annual Coin-a-rama. The show will be a two day event, July 25-26, at the Veterans Memorial Building, San Luis Obispo.

Dale Daigh was named president of the **Chico Coin Club** as it headed into its second year. **Ira Koester** was elected vice president; **Diane Ayers**, secretary-treasurer; and **Paul Heil**, publicity chairman.

Meetings are held on the first Tuesday of each month in the Pleasant Valley Recreation Center, 2320 North Ave., Chico.

The **Delta Coin Club**, Stockton, held a dinner meeting in February honoring outgoing and incoming officers.

Officers for 1964 are **Pat Craig**, president; **Syd Kass**, vice president; **Mike Mensinger**, treasurer; **Dixie Woodward**, corresponding secretary; and **June Willson**, recording secretary.

J. O. Nations, one of the founders of **Lindsay Coin Club**, was re-elected secretary, an office he has held since 1958. During this time he has missed only one meeting.

L. H. Stever was elected president; **L. E. McConnell**, vice president; and **Jaek Schwarz**, auctioneer.

Fresno Numismatic Society added one hundred four new members to its roster in the year 1963.

Installed as club officers at a recent annual dinner meeting were: **Wayne Higbee**, president; **Fred Tinkham**, vice president; **Mary Jo Lohman**, secretary; **Roger Nicholson**, treasurer; and **Walter Bonitz**, corresponding secretary.

The film "A Day at the Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland", arranged through the courtesy of the 12th District at San Francisco, was shown at the February meeting.

Steve Album spoke on trade tokens from Alameda County at a recent meeting of the **East Bay Coin Club**, Oakland. Album presented a comprehensive display on his subject.

Members of the **Medal Society of Northern California**, comprising collectors, dealers and students of medals and decorations in the San Francisco area, recently discussed the F.B.I. investigation of the sale and possession of U.S. medals.

The fact was brought out that mere possession of such pieces was not deemed a violation. Commercial sale, trade or purchase with intent to resell, however, is a violation and would be prosecuted.

Plans to buy a lot and build a meeting site which would include a library were discussed at a recent meeting of the **Sacramento Valley Coin Club**, at which 180 members and 20 guests were present.

This club is currently making plans to celebrate its eighth birthdate with a coin carnival in the Fairgrounds in October.

A talk by **Merrill Cole** giving "Suggestions on Maintaining Interest in Coin Collecting" was the highlight of the April meeting of **Hanford Coin Club**.

Lake Tahoe Coin Club is progressing in making plans to hold its sixth annual Coin Festival as a two day event in mid-September. **Merle Crandall** will be general chairman.

The club is considering incorporation, the advantages of which were discussed at the April meeting.

Roy Hill was guest speaker at the March meeting of the **Diablo Numismatic Society**, Concord. Hill spoke on the U.S. mints and their history and presented his usual impressive display of interesting mint items.

The April coin quiz was won by **E. Steele**. Plans were discussed on the October Coin Fair.

Members of the **Marin Coin Club** heard **George Turman**, of the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco, discuss the operation of the Federal Reserve System at the February meeting.

The club meets at Browns Hall, 390 Miller Ave., Mill Valley.

Ancient and Bible Land coins and Maundy money highlighted the Maundy Thursday meeting of **Liberty Numismatic Society**, San Mateo. The meeting was first of three devoted to increasing membership.

Nickel Monies, a fine film from the International Nickel Co., was the feature of the May meeting.

A coin show was sponsored by the **Mother Lode Coin and Stamp Club**, Grass Valley, in March. One of the major attractions was the display of gold nuggets and quartz specimens by **Woody Smith**.

The club is now one year old and membership is increasing quite satisfactorily.

Oroville Coin Club recently held its annual election of officers, naming **Warren Greenwald** president; **Ted Gwazda**, vice president; **Mrs. Clarence Davis**, secretary, **Clarence Stenroos**, treasurer; and **Mrs. Ted Gwazda**, publicity chairman.

It was discussed and agreed by the new officers and the membership that future programs will be directed towards broadening the numismatic knowledge of new collectors.

At the February meeting of the **North Bay Coin Club**, **Stephen Album** presented an extremely interesting talk on the tokens of Contra Costa County. He displayed a great number of these scarce pieces.

"Quarter Talk", a fine article by **Mrs. Reta Hartson**, was read by the author at a recent meeting.

More than 700 visitors attended the second annual Coin Fair held in May. First place winners of the show for exhibits were: **Reta Hartson**, United States, which also won the Best-in-Show award; **Dennis Olswang**, for-

eign; **Florence Hess**, ancients; **Reta Hartson**, substitutes for money; **Dennis Barney**, junior; **Marie Trinny**, paper; **Ben Allin**, dealer; and **Kenneth Fitch**, medals.

Howard Young was installed as president of **Vallejo Numismatic Society** at a recent meeting. **H. J. Barth** was chosen as vice president; **Henry Bethke**, treasurer; and **Betty Robinson**, secretary.

Tom Taylor will be general chairman for the **Modesto-Turlock Coin Club's** fifth annual Coin Carnival to be held Sunday, June 21, at Turlock's War Memorial Auditorium. This year's event will include an afternoon auction. Assisting Taylor as exhibits chairman will be **Charles Beery**.

More than 900 persons viewed the exhibits at the **San Francisco Coin Club's** first annual Coin Fair. Although this was the second week-end of coin shows in the Bay Area, the event was a fantastic success.

Top honors went to **Ed Sins**, who won the Best-of-Show award and first place in the U.S. classification. First place in foreign went to **Gordon Rammer**; with miscellaneous class being won by **Doris Wilson**; and **R. W. Matlock** winning first place as junior.

Award judges were **Dennis Olswang** (chairman), **George Bartlett Allen Cole** and **Elliot Murphy**.

Lincoln and Washington items were featured at the February meeting of the **Peninsula Coin Club**, Palo Alto.

An "Open House" attracted more than 500 visitors one evening in March.

Officers for the coming year are: **Harold Moberg**, president; **Charles W. Ish**, vice president; and **Roy Hill**, secretary.

Ed Sins was guest speaker at the February meeting of the **Pacific Coast Numismatic Society**, San Francisco. His paper "The Confederate Half Dollar of 1861" won third prize in the annual papers contest sponsored by the society last year.

The March meeting featured **Don Thrall** who read his prize winning paper on Crocker (Anglo) Citizens National Bank. Thrall traced the history of California's oldest National

Bank and the fourth largest bank in the state back to its origin in the Gold Rush Days. He supplemented his talk with an exhibit of scarce checks and notes.

Robert Burroughs enthralled those in attendance at the April meeting with his talk on the Odd and Curious Monies of Southeast Asia. Burroughs, who lived in Bangkok, Thailand, for six years, displayed his outstanding

collection of pieces from that area.

NEW CLUBS

Although your editor has no information on this club yet, it has been noted that the **Solano County Coin Club**, Fairfield, has become a member of the ANA.

Gene Tognoli, Antioch, reports a coin club forming in the Pittsburg area.

South of the Tehachapis

By CHARLES G. COLVER

LADY GODIVA CONTROVERSY

"We don't know whether Lady Godiva was a blonde, brunette or redhead, but we do know that the famous nude lady was mounted on a Morgan horse," stated Charles Colver upon being questioned about his exhibit of a Lady Godiva token at the recent **San Bernardino County Coin Show**.

Colver said that the penny token does not reveal too much about the well formed equestrienne, but whenever the piece is shown to a horse authority he always says "yep, that's a Morgan horse, no doubt about it." About the color of her hair, only her hair dresser really knows!

LINCOLN SHRINE PILFERED

Police have arrested a 24-year-old Yucaipa man in connection with the recent burglary of the Lincoln Shrine in Redlands. They also recovered part of the loot taken, including coins, historical documents, stamps and medals. Karl Toevs was charged with entering the museum by drilling holes around the lock on a heavy door and forcing it open. Among items taken were a complete set of Lincoln cents, a Lincoln commemorative half dollar, a set of 25 Lincoln medals, a collection of fractional currency, and many documents relating to Lincoln, all valued at near \$1000.

Coin dealer Fred Coops of San Bernardino said he paid the man \$140 for two rare Lincoln cents, and was later notified to be on alert for the stolen coins. Coops was able to detain the man until taken into custody by the police.

GHOST TOWN COIN SHOP

A coin shop is among the other

crowd-drawing concessions at the ever popular ghost town at Knott's Berry Farm in Buena Park, one of Southern California's most popular tourist attractions. The shop, in the Miners Bank Building, was recently purchased from Ed Fish by Phillips and Sons, operators of the Numismatic Showroom in Arcadia. Wayne Phillips, a partner in the firm, will serve as manager of the new Miners Bank establishment.

AZTECA VIEWS MEDALS

A portion of one of the outstanding collections of Mexican proclamation medals was displayed by the speaker at the February meeting of **Azteca Numismatic Society**, North Hollywood. Sr. Fernando Millan, of San Diego, displayed an array of these pieces which was a treat for all those present to view.

One special piece, a gold medal of Luis I, was passed around the group for closer examination. Luis I was on the throne only for about six months, and this medal was actually struck after his death. It took so long for the news to reach Mexico from Spain that the medal was made without the knowledge that he had died at an early age of smallpox.

Sr. Millan discussed the reason for proclamation coins. During the reign of Charles IV, he said, proclamation pieces bearing various real denominations were issued. This was to encourage the people to use them as money instead of selling them for the silver content.

LOSS OF A SLAVE

A man who is truly a slave to numismatics, Francis S. Jones, "Mr. Nu-

mismatist of San Diego," has accepted a position with Coin World.

Through the efforts of this one man, numismatics in San Diego County is probably better known than through the efforts of any other person. He served as coordinator for the San Diego County Fair for numismatics since its inception. He also served in every capacity of the **San Diego Numismatic Society** from president on down: and was just recently elected president of the newly-formed **Coronado Coin Club**. He was the instigator in forming the **San Diego Inter-Club Numismatic Council**, and served as its president for the first several years.

San Diego will indeed miss **Francis S. Jones**.

BILL TRACY NIGHT

W. V. Tracy was honored with a special night at the April meeting of **Whittier Coin Club**, at which time he was presented with a numismatic medal by president **Sol Taylor**. The inscription on the medal reads; "W. V. Tracy, Loyal Service and Devotion, Whittier Coin Club, 1964."

When presenting Tracy with his medal, Taylor pointed out that each club has a workhorse, organizer, and do-er. Tracy fills this bill for the Whittier Club.

INTERNATIONAL EVENT SET

Everyone interested in collecting coins of other countries, and who isn't these days, is anxiously awaiting the upcoming **Convention of International Numismatics**. The dates are June 19, 20 and 21, at the Los Angeles Ambassador Hotel, home of the famed Coconut Grove.

General chairman is **Bob Berman**, president of California Foreign Coin Club. Bob says the expected attendance will be world-wide, and they are prepared to take care of all needs.

This first-of-its-kind show is being sponsored by six local coin clubs, all of whom stress the collecting of numismatic items other than U. S. mintage. You can bet your editor will be there, with want list in hand.

NEW CLUB ROSTER

Five new coin clubs have formed in Southern California since our last issue. They are: **Four C** (San Diego); **Blythe**; **Lompoc**; **Conejo Valley** (Thousand Oaks); and **San Dieguito** (Encinitas).

NASC STATLER EVENT

The outstanding numismatic event

of the winter season was the annual 4-day Southern California show at the Los Angeles Statler-Hilton Hotel in February. Previous NASC records were shattered by this year's attendance, auction, banquet and exhibits. There were 6125 registrations plus another estimated 2000 who came only to view the 162 cases of exhibits or to attend the auction. The Saturday night banquet was attended by 317 persons and was a huge success.

The bourse room housed 87 dealers and seemed to be packed with eager buyers from the opening moment until the final closing. Dealers were so swamped with business that many did not have an opportunity to eat until after closing time.

The Saturday business session elected **Karl M. Brainard** as president for the coming year. In the exhibit section **Elliott Markoff** won the Best-of-Show award for his Presidential Series" display.

Convention chairman and outgoing president **Tom Wood** and his hard-working committee are to be congratulated for planning and conducting such an outstanding and successful numismatic conclave.

SAN BERNARDINO SHOW

"The committee was so well pleased with our April coin show that we are planning to make it an annual two day event" commented president **Sylvia Novack** of the **San Bernardino County Coin Club** at conclusion of the show held at the National Orange Show grounds in San Bernardino. The theme followed for the events of the day was "Around the World with Coins." The register showed that more than 1000 visitors had come to see the thousands of coins on exhibit in 42 cases.

The 40 bourse dealers requested a return engagement for next year, stating this was one of the finest events of its kind they had ever attended. Many of them sold so much of their stock during the afternoon that they had to close early, even though the crowd was still interested in buying. U. S. items all sold well, especially late proof sets and Kennedy halves, but there was evidence of much interest in the foreign field. We suspect that a leading dealer in foreign material did the largest volume of business there.

Century Coin Co., Los Angeles, conducted the auction. They stated bidding was spirited and that uncircu-

lated items, rolls and proofs were the hottest sellers.

Jim Rea, 17-year-old San Bernardino High School senior, took the Best-of-Show trophy with his outstanding exhibit tracing the history of the buffalo nickel. **Clay Read** won the theme award with his display of commemorative coins from all countries.

MONROVIA-COVINA SHOW

In spite of another rainy March Sunday, the combined Monrovia and Covina Coin Club Coinarama, held at the Monrovia Elks Clubhouse, was termed a huge success. Chairman **Frank Strauss** and his hard working committee did such a fine job that already there is talk of the same group heading up next year's event.

Attendance was above all expectations and the auction was quite active. Bourse dealers did a brisk business, and all seemed pleased with the proceeds from the one day stand.

Exhibits were good, but a little disappointing in numbers. Sweepstakes trophy was won by **Ethel Lenhart** of Upland for her excellent display of Irish animal coins. Other first awards were: U. S. series, **Charles Colver**, gold type set; Commemoratives, **Mary Peters**, California commemorative half dollars; Currency, **William Koch**, German inflation notes; Foreign, **Dorothy Brower**, Obsolete Coinage; Medals and Tokens, **Ty Nagle**, British tokens; and special award, **Robert Carter**, altered coins.

HERE AND THERE

Greg Lair, editor of the **Be-Lo-Ce Coin Club Bulletin**, has announced he would like to trade club bulletins with other clubs in the state. Anyone wishing to swap bulletins may contact **Lair** at 692 Holt Ave., El Centro.

A new coin shop known as **Five Points Coin Co.** is located at 11850 E. Valley, El Monte. It is owned by **David Griffiths**, who formerly managed two different area coin stores.

Be-Lo-Ce Coin Club at Brawley has announced that it has become a traveling coin club. A second meeting will be held each month, and will alternate between the cities of El Centro and Calexico.

Those in attendance at the March meeting of **Santa Barbara Coin Club** viewed the International Nickel Company's film entitled "Money Minters," which covers the operation of the

Royal Canadian Mint in Ottawa. They also saw a film of one of the Marine landings during World War II, which was photographed in part by the club treasurer, **Federico Claveria**.

During the recent **NASC Statler Convention**, **Walter Snyder** invited guests to attend a conducted tour of the main Los Angeles Post Office, of which he is an official. The tour took place the evening of Feb. 27, and was well attended.

Burglars took coins and currency valued at \$15,000 during a recent break into the **Broadway Coin Company** in San Diego.

Ernie Hood, who a few years ago created quite a stir with his Lincoln Memorial made of Lincoln cents, recently displayed his latest creation—a model of the capitol in Washington, made entirely of dimes, at the **Culver City Coin Club**. The replica is now on display at the New York World's Fair.

Theme of the month for the March meeting of **Southern Hub Coin Club**, Inglewood, was "Luck of the Irish."

West Valley Coin Club, Reseda, celebrated its ninth birthday at its March meeting.

Average attendance at the **Los Angeles Coin Club** is 250.

Our nomination for the coin club with the most unusual name is **Rockatomics**, the name simply being a contraction of Rocketdyne and Atomics International. Anyone else have a suggestion for unusual names?

"**Trade-Wins**" is the name selected for the title of the new monthly bulletin of the **North American Aviation Coin Club**. The bulletin was named by **Duke Johnson**, who received a 1961 proof set for his suggestion.

Sid Marks, Sherman Oaks numismatist, shot more than 4000 feet of 8 mm movie film at the Denver ANA convention last August. He has now edited it into a fine 25 minute film, and made it available for local club use.

OTHER CLUB SPEAKERS

Cliff Kreizel, Covina, Feb. "Cold Cash". **Robert Carter**, Forty-Niner, Feb., "Altered Coins". **Karl Brainard**, North American, March, "Grading of Coins". **Robert Clarke**, Pomona, Jan., "Australian Coins". **Alva Christensen**, Culver City, May, "101 Types of Coin Collections".

Robert Carter, San Bernardino, April, "Altered Coins". **Charles Colver** and **Dan Harley**, Redlands, March, "U.S. Nickels and Canadian". **Mort**

Shaffer, Azteca, March, "Paper Money of Mexico". **Bill Timmons**, Ventura, April, "Coin Investments". **C. R. Adams**, Pomona, March, "Coin Grading".

Louis Zumwalt, Santa Ana, Feb., "Foreign Coins by Mail". **Melvin Fischel**, Torrance, March, "Paper Money". **A. E. Nicholson**, Los Angeles, April, "General History of our Money". **Alva Christensen**, Fortyniner, March, "A Day in a Coin Shop". **Charles Johnson**, Southern Hub, April, "Eight Ways to Enjoy Numismatics".

Robert Carter, Compton, March, "Altered Dates on Key Coins". **Manny Frohlich**, Hollywood, March, "Coin Grading". **Blaine Milliron**, Southern Hub, May. **Dave Saliger**, Long Beach, May, "Proof Coins". **Sol Alexander**, Orange County, April, "Visiting Mexico Mints". **J. F. Herring**, Upland, March, "Wartime Nickels".

Maury Weekley, International, March, "Role of the Collector". **Ray Bower**, Oxnard, April. **Tom Wood**, Glen City, April, "Investing". **Dave Haegele**, Upland, April, "16 Years of Coin Collecting". **James Betton**, Culver City, March, "Australian Coinage".

Kenneth Young, Downey, May, "Ancient Coins". **LeRoy Borchardt**, North American, May, "The Honorable Lincoln Cent". **Joel Malter**, S.I.N., April, "Ancient Coins". **Al Baber**, San Diego, March, "U.S. Quarters". **Robert Carter**, Echo Park, March, "Altered Coins".

Sol Alexander, Compton, April, "A Trip to Mexico". **Dave Haegele**, East Los Angeles, Feb., "16 Years of Coin Collecting". **Lester Elliot**, S. I. N., March, "World Commemoratives".

(Continued from Page 86)

So, one lowly token records for us three significant stories of early Southern California history—the Temescal Tin Mine twelve miles from Riverside; the world famous Mission Inn; and the orange growing boom in Riverside County.

Could one ask more from just an ounce of tin?

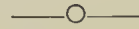
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2. Hoover & Rensch, "Historic Spots in California," Stanford University Press.
3. Handbook of the Mission Inn, Riverside.
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Ray Perlemutter, Pennies to Dollars, Feb., "Counterfeit Coins". **Frank Strauss**, Upland, Feb., "Confederate Money".

Ben Hooghkirk, Compton, May, "Experiences in Coin Collecting". **Richard Martin**, San Diego, March, "Investing in Coins". **Douglas Decker**, San Diego, April, "What to Collect". **Paul Hamm**, San Diego, May, "Medals and Tokens". **Federico Claveria**, Los Alamos, Feb.

Dr. Ralph Crawford, Glen City, Feb., "Coins of the World". **Charles Johnson**, Torrance, May. **George Justis**, Santa Barbara, April, "Collecting and Investing". **Robert Clarke**, International, April, "Down Under". **Sol Taylor**, Whittier, April, "Coin Hunting Back East".



DISNEYLAND CONVENTION

Plans for an outstanding **CSNA Fall Convention**, to be held at Disneyland, Oct. 22-25, are rapidly nearing completion.

Co-chairmen **Herb Bergen** and **Bruce Linton** promise some lively features for the four-day affair at the Disneyland Hotel, including side-trips to the famed Laguna Beach art colony and to Newport Beach where registrants will view the renowned money exhibit of the Newport-Balboa Savings and Loan Association, as well as other tourist highlights.

Ken Nichols, veteran Costa Mesa coin dealer, has been named bourse chairman and will oversee 75 dealers' tables; while **Bill Wisslead** as exhibit chairman announces approximately fifty exhibit tables are available. An outstanding auction is promised by **Abc Kosoff**.

Bryan Burke Jr. is president of the host club, **Orange County Coin Club**, which is celebrating its 25th anniversary.

Invitations to exhibit and hotel reservation forms are being distributed with this issue of **Calcoin News**. Both exhibit space and hotel space are limited, so the chairmen advise making reservations as early as possible. Guests in excess of the hotel's capacity can be accommodated in nearby motels.

—**BRUCE LINTON**

Convention Co-Chairman

Calendar of Numismatic Events

CALIFORNIA STATE NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

Oct. 22-25, 1964	Disneyland
Herbert M. Bergen, general chairman	604 N. Harbor Road, Fullerton
Bruce Linton, co-chairman	401 Adlena Drive, Fullerton
Kenneth L. Nichols, bourse chairman	P.O. Box 741, Costa Mesa
Wm. O. Wisslead, exhibit chairman	2053 Cypress, Santa Ana
April 22-25, 1965	Hilton Hotel, San Francisco
Milton C. Strauch, general chairman	77 Westbrook Ave., Daly City
John D. Sears, asst. gen. chairman	15 Poncetta Drive, Daly City
Paul D. Snedaker, bourse chairman	1910 - 11th Ave., San Francisco
Roy Hill, exhibit chairman	1140 Sutter St., San Francisco
Nov. 4-7, 1965	El Cortez, San Diego
Albert L. Baber, general chairman	611 Oakwood Way, El Cajon
Spring, 1966	Fresno
Spring, 1967	Sacramento
Spring, 1968	San Francisco

OTHERS

June 13-14	Fourth Annual Pomona Valley Coin Club Coin-A-Rama
Los Angeles County Fair Grounds, Bld. 22, Pomona	
LeRoy Myers, general chairman, 1493 Singingwood Ave., Pomona	
June 19-21	Convention of International Numismatics
Ambassador Hotel, Los Angeles	
B. R. Berman, general chairman, 2713 Overland, Los Angeles 64	
June 21	Fifth Annual Modesto-Turlock Carnival
War Memorial Auditorium, Turlock	
Tom Taylor, general chairman, 1016 - 12th St., Modesto	
June 26 - July 6	Twelfth Annual Numismatic Show
San Diego County Fair Grounds, Del Mar	
June 27-28	Sixth Annual Santa Barbara Coin Club Convention
Marmonte Hotel, East Cabrillo Blvd., Santa Barbara	
Ray Bower, general chairman, P.O. Box 291, Ojai	
July 25-26	Fourth Annual Central Coast Coin Club Coin Show
Veterans Memorial Bldg., San Luis Obispo	
Jenny C. Bassetti, publicity, P.O. Box 1048, San Luis Obispo	
Sept. 10-13	Third Annual Coin and Currency Exhibit, Northern
California Numismatic Association, Jack Tar Hotel, San Francisco	
John D. Sears, general chairman, 15 Poncetta Drive, Daly City	
Sept. 18-19	Sixth Annual Lake Tahoe Coin Club Coin Festival
American Legion Hall, Al Tahoe	
Merle E. Crandall, general chairman, P.O. Box 572, Stateline	
Sept. 20	North American Aviation Third Annual Sport and Hobby Show
Recreation Center, 5353 W. Imperial Blvd., Los Angeles	
Sept. 27	Fourth Annual Ventura County Coin Club Coin-a-rama
Ventura Recreation Center, Ventura	
John R. Nichols, general chairman, 2407 E. Main St., Ventura	
Oct. 4	Second Annual Diablo Numismatic Society Coin Show
Elks Lodge, Willow Pass Road, Concord	
Norman Cogar, general chairman, 1906 Cavello Road, Antioch	
Oct. 16-18	Seventh Annual San Diego County Coin-A-Rama
El Cortez Hotel, San Diego	
Richard Martin, general chairman, 8316 Lake Ben, San Diego	

Attention Local Club Secretaries—

Your editors would appreciate being kept advised of these coming affairs in order that we may keep our Calendar of Numismatics Events as complete and accurate as posible. May we have your cooperation?

DUDLEY EVANS, ACTING PRESIDENT, SAN FRANCISCO
GEO. E. GRAY, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT, SAN FRANCISCO
NATHAN STEIN, SECRETARY, SAN FRANCISCO
H. D. PARSONS, ASSISTANT SECRETARY, NEW YORK
HOMER B. KING, TREASURER, SAN FRANCISCO

OFFICE OF THE ACTING PRESIDENT

Wells Fargo & Company

Express and Banking

San Francisco, March 1, 1902.

To the Employees of Wells Fargo & Company:

It has been the custom from earliest times to commemorate not only important historical events, but to emphasize in some appropriate manner the birthdays of individuals, institutions and business enterprises of public utility.

The eighteenth of March, 1902, will be the Fiftieth Anniversary of the organization of WELLS FARGO & COMPANY. Early in last year it was decided to signalize the occasion by presenting to employees a silver medal as a token of the Company's appreciation of their zeal and fidelity to its interests.

In furtherance of the cherished wish of our late lamented President, who, previous to his death, caused the medal to be designed with typical representations on either side in bas-relief, we have had a sufficient number struck to meet the requirements of the Department Managers, who will see that one of these medals, so unique in character and precious as a souvenir of the Semi-Centennial of the Company's existence, is delivered on or about the date named, with copy of this Circular, to each employee who has been in the Company's service for a period of one year prior to the Anniversary.

Congratulations to the gainers of the medal, and to all employees commendation for their faithful service and good wishes for their welfare are hereby cordially extended.

Yours very truly,


Acting President.



WELLS FARGO & COMPANY 1902 MEDAL

As stated in the Curator's Report, Spring 1964 issue of Calcoin News, we are now the proud owners of a 1902 Wells Fargo & Co. employee's medal, as pictured above. The presentation of this medal to our association was made by **Miss Irene Simpson**, director of the Wells Fargo Bank's History Room, to **Don Thrall**, CSNA member and authority on the history of the various California banks.

Shown to the left is the letter dated March 1, 1902, written by Dudley Evans, Acting President of the company, which letter, together with a medal, was given to each employee with one or more years service.

Ten years later Wells Fargo issued an information sheet because of the many inquiries it had received about the medal; this data sheet stated:

The Semi-Centennial Medal

Those Wells Fargo men who were in the service of the company in 1902 need no information as to this medal, which was struck off in that year in commemoration of the company's having passed its fiftieth milestone and was at once recognized by numismatic experts as a coin of rare workmanship and hence of great value. These medals were issued to the employees of the company at that time who had been in service for over a year, and any Wells Fargo man who possesses one to-day may feel that he owns a souvenir of real worth. The reproduction which the WELLS FARGO MESSENGER prints in this issue,

of the medal, shows the exact size of the coin.

—Wells Fargo Messenger
September, 1912

All members of CSNA owe a great deal of thanks to the Wells Fargo Bank and to Miss Simpson for the donation of this medal to our Californiana Collection. It is indeed a most valuable addition.

—**BRYAN BURKE, JR.**
Curator

OUR LOWLY NICKEL

In connection with the several articles which have appeared in recent issues of Calcoin News pertaining to "Our Lowly Penny", we now have the following from our Hanford, Calif., member—**Fred E. Tinkham**.

The following article from the Feb. 26, 1886 issue of the Hanford Sentinel was re-printed in the same newspaper on March 24, 1962:

"John B. Hayes tells a good story about nickels. Nine years before he had \$2 worth of them in the town of Tulare and couldn't pass them except for postage stamps. On one occasion he bought ten cents worth of candy and tendered two nickels in payment. The merchant threw them away with an oath, but gave him the candy. The nickel has since become respectable."

A. E. Bebee, in 1941, advertised an uncirculated LaFayette dollar at \$3.75, and the Missouri Commemorative fifty-cent piece at \$11.50.

From the Desk of the Secretary

NEW MEMBERS

1422	RICHARDSON, Raymond J.	2541 Modoc Rd., Santa Barbara, Calif.
1423	ORANGE COAST COIN CLUB	
		300 E. Coast Hwy. 105, Newport Beach, Calif.
1424	KROEGER, Jerry	1328 Marin Ave., Albany 6, Calif.
1425	KROEGER, Mrs. Jerry	1328 Marin Ave., Albany 6, Calif.
1426	GENERAL DYNAMICS COIN CLUB	P.O. Box 1011, Pomona, Calif.
1427	JOHNSON, Mrs. Mae Pearl	4204 Willamette Ave., San Diego, Calif.
1428	MEHDY, Mrs. Mercedes S.	2524 Buena Vista, Belmont, Calif.
1429	KALBER, Paul W.	5811 Broadway, Sacramento, Calif.
1430	REDLANDS COIN CLUB	1323 Fifth Ave., Redlands, Calif.
1431	MOSER, Clarence H.	1361 Laguna Rd., Apt. 1, Bldg 10, Tustin, Calif.
1432	GARLINGTON, Ted	c/o Chamber of Commerce, Martinez, Calif.
1433	FLESHMAN, Samuel H.	588 Clifton Ave., San Jose, Calif.
1434	SMITH, Howard	840 Lincoln, Napa, Calif.
1435	HESS, Florence D.	2823 Jo Ann Drive, Richmond, Calif.
1436	LEE, Stanley	2131 12th Ave., Oakland 6, Calif.
1437	GRIFFIN, John	P.O. Box 6020, Phoenix, Ariz.
1438	GATES, Harry	119 McDougal, Vallejo, Calif.
1439	TRINNY, Mrs. Marie	3521 Garvin Ave., Richmond, Calif.
1440	LOVI, Art	307 S. Palafox, Pensacola, Fla.
1441	TURNER, M. B.	1040 Canal Blvd., Richmond, Calif.
1442	SLOAT, Capt. Frank T., USN (Ret.)	1111 Adella Ave., Apt. B, Coronado, Calif.
1443	THOMAS, Edward G.	1009 W. Drive, Gridley, Calif.
1444	CRAIN, H. B.	1741 Humphrey Dr., Concord, Calif.
1445	KUHN, Robert S.	708 Geary St., San Francisco 9, Calif.
1446	KOSOFF, Carlene	14137 Vanowen, Apt. 7, Van Nuys, Calif.
1447	HARRIGAN, Robert L.	2706 Bartlett St., Oakland 2, Calif.
1448	MONTEREY PENINSULA COIN CLUB	
		P.O. Box 354, Pacific Grove, Calif.
1449	RHYNARD, Loren M.	2885 Winchester, Fullerton, Calif.
1450	DINOPLE, Anthony	1125 S. Palos Verdes St., San Pedro, Calif.

RE-INSTATED

1166	ALEXANDRIA COIN SHOP	515 S. Spring St., Los Angeles, Calif.
651	ANDERSON, James J.	5150 Soledad Rd., San Diego 9, Calif.
1178	IMLAY, F. E.	871 38th Ave., Santa Cruz, Calif.
572	JUSTUS, Max L.	452 N. Beverly Dr., Beverly Hills, Calif.
1239	MANFREDI, Nick	Box 356, Cottonwood, Ariz.
764	MARDEROSIAN, George	5653 Eagle St., Los Angeles 22, Calif.
1246	YOUNG, Kenneth H.	1342 Hellman, Long Beach 13, Calif.

RESIGNED

1191	KELLEY, Ira G.	1029 Manor Rd., El Sobrante, Calif.
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ADDRESS UNKNOWN

117	BAY CITIES COIN CLUB	
1201	DeMERS, Richard	
1288	FIELD, Jim	

DECEASED

282	HARBECK, Dr. Charles	5401 Eighth Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.
1302	NEUSTEIN, Clarence A.	4136 Berryman Ave., Mar Vista 66, Calif.
1093	NEWKIRK, C. R.	601 Bissell, Richmond, Calif.
658	WOLF, Hans	5784 Hollister Ave., Goleta, Calif.

CHANGE OF NAME

1374	GOTT, Beverly J.	1081 El Camino Real, Menlo Park, Calif.
11	PARKER, Irene H.	1254 Market St., San Francisco 2, Calif.
203	SPECK, M. Forest	1190 Fitzgerald Lane, Hanford, Calif.
128	SHAW, J. Craig	2037 S. Cedar, Fresno 2, Calif.
793	KUNTZ, G. Lee	1452 N. Tulane Rd., Claremont, Calif.

CHANGE OF TITLE

1100	CALIFORNIA EXONUMIST SOCIETYc/o Patsy Rose, Secy., P.O. Box 577, La Mesa, Calif.
1078	PERLIN'S COINS & STAMPS1641 W. Holt Ave., Pomona, Calif.
939	EAST SAN DIEGO COIN CLUBc/o W. A. Combs, Treas., P.O. Box 896, San Diego 12, Calif.
1163	SANDERS, J. WENDELL, COIN SHOP432 25th St., Ogden, Utah
1220	NEW ENGLAND COIN CO.1660 Main St., Springfield, Mass.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

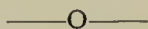
373	STILLMAN, E. H.	1822 28th Ave., Oakland 1, Calif.
891	SLUSHER, John R.	1937 N.E. Broadway, Portland 12, Ore.
124	FISH, Edward	P.O. Box 342, Cabazon, Calif.
1203	ROBINSON, Douglas E.	7939 Reseda Blvd., Apt. 15, Reseda, Calif.
971	GARSIDE, Joseph J.	P.O. Box 745, San Diego 12, Calif.
722	WHITEHEAD, Earl Glen	P.O. Box 417, Rancho Santa Fe, Calif.
1325	ALLEN STAMP & COIN CO.	2008 E. Lincoln Ave., Anaheim, Calif.
1208	MARTIGANI, Carl M.	317-16 Monterey Rd., Sou. Pasadena, Calif.
102	COMPTON COIN CLUB	
	c/o Norene Lough, Treas.,	14518 Clark Ave., Bellflower, Calif.
764	MARDEROSIAN, George	138 N. 18th St., Montebello, Calif.
996	FORTY-NINER COIN CLUB	
	c/o Ardys Grant, Treas.,	2756 Willow Place, South Gate, Calif.
901	BROWN, Vernon L.	136 E. 55th St., New York 22, N.Y.
255	CAPPS, Claudia	541 Avenue "A", Redondo Beach, Calif.
531	BROWN, L. L.	P.O. Box 391, Goleta, Calif.
709	NUMISMATIC ASSOC. OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA	
	10001 Hayvenhurst Ave.,	Granada Hills, Calif.
1037	RIME, John L.	115 Prince Lane, Santa Ana, Calif.
78	LOS ANGELES COIN CLUB	
	c/o M. E. Peppin, Treas.,	1336 Highland Ave., Glendale 2, Calif.
1273	LEASURE, Elden	Box 304, Manhattan, Kansas
1269	STEVENS, Mrs. Erma	8944 Rhea Ave., Northridge, Calif.
498	SAN FERNANDO VALLEY COIN CLUB	
	c/o Edwin J. Gagnon,	2750 Brookhill Ave., La Crescenta, Calif.
56	ORANGE COUNTY COIN CLUB	
	c/o Herbert Bergen, Secy.,	604 N. Harbor Road, Fullerton, Calif.
824	GARDEN GROVE COIN CLUB	
	c/o James W. Lamberth,	8042 Larson Ave., Garden Grove, Calif.
1333	SENTIS, Gwendolyn J.	P.O. Box 73, Santa Barbara, Calif.
1358	BARRY, John M.	P.O. Box 2126, Reno, Nev.
832	SOUTHERN HUB COIN CLUB	P.O. Box 3011, Lennox, Calif.
117	BAY CITIES COIN CLUB	10505 Tabor St., Los Angeles 34, Calif.
1285	CRATON, Leo	2187 Cedarhurst, Los Angeles 27, Calif.
1014	INDEPENDENT ORDER OF FORESTERS COIN CLUB	
	5204 Lewison Ct.,	San Diego 20, Calif.
890	TRAGSDORF, William B.	Neillsville, Wisc.
660	HARRIS, Raymond K.	P.O. Box 176, Detroit 32, Mich.
1145	WHITEHEAD, Gwendolyn	P.O. Box 417, Rancho Santa Fe, Calif.
989	KOCH, Jack	6242 Monterey, Scottsdale, Ariz.
949	HILL, Tommy	Webb School for Boys,
	Baseline and Webb Canyon,	Claremont, Calif.
1058	EDGERTON, Cmdr. Stuart	Com. Navy for Japan Navy,
	c/o F.P.O.,	San Francisco 1, Calif.
1176	REINSVOLD, Robert	1363 Feather Ave., Thousand Oaks, Calif.

1188	HATFIELD, Sam H.	29422 Carmel Rd., Sun City, Calif.
1313	HALL, Ann M.	P.O. Box 158, Hawthorne, Calif.
1284	HALL, Foster	P.O. Box 158, Hawthorne, Calif.
1144	NORTHERN CALIFORNIA NUMISMATIC ASSOC.	
		P.O. Box 3044, Daly City, Calif.
820	GRIFFIN, Ida Mae	3744 Cedar Ave., Long Beach 7, Calif.

MEMBERSHIP REPORT

Membership, Feb. 10, 1964	711
New Members, Feb. 10 to May 12, 1964	29
Re-instated	7
Deceased	4
Resignations	1
Address Unknown (dropped from membership)	3
Membership, May 12, 1964	739
1963 Dues Not Paid	137
1964 Dues Paid	602

DAN HARLEY



A TOUR TO "EXHIBIT CITY"

By JOY PARRISH, Lawndale

Come, walk with me along the streets of this big, beautiful, warm and friendly town, "EXHIBIT CITY." They are lined with trivia and treasures—fun, educational values, personal accomplishments and nice awards.

On **Fun Street** we usually meet up with the "Wooden Nickels," the "Good Luck Novelties" and the "Souvenir Pieces." They are an endless joy to collect and there are thousands of ways to display them, for they have so much to offer their viewers.

Down **Education Avenue** we see many historical items reflecting the high points of America's heritage. The U.S. Commemoratives are fine examples of Education through Numismatics, and of course the tokens and medals are truly educational records. To display any of these treasures is to enter a limitless field. What a challenge it is to work with the coins and medals that are related to the American Indian and our own early American history!

At the corner of **Trivia and Treasure Streets** we enter a mews that

is a little community of all sorts of numismatics. The Transportation Tokens will take us there and we'll find the political and exonumist materials consorting with the BU gold and shining proof sets. There's everything from the lowly vending machine change to sovereigns of the world. Such a display could command the attention of all, kids to kings!

Now we come to the **Street of Personal Accomplishments**, and when you have arranged a display with an original theme, that broad avenue can offer you the utmost satisfaction. If you are fortunate enough to win an award, it's doubled, and there comes to you that exalted feeling of being someone special.

Exhibiting has so much to offer. I appeal to each of you to share of yourself and your collection, large and small, with other collectors. Become a citizen of this big, beautiful, warm and friendly town, "EXHIBIT CITY" and plan your display now.

Happy Exhibiting to All.

—Compton Coin Club "Coinette"